

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERETwenty  
PagesFRANCE REPORTED  
TO HAVE AGREED  
TO A MORATORIUM

Proviso Made for Certain Economic Guarantees—French Interests Must Be Recognized

LONDON, Dec. 9 (By The Associated Press)—Raymond Poincaré, toward the close of the first session of the conference of allied premiers here today, is understood to have said that France would consent to a moratorium of two years for Germany if certain economic guarantees accompanied it.

These guarantees, briefly, were the economic control of the Rhineland and partial occupation of the Ruhr district with one division of troops to collect the customs of the coal output.

M. Poincaré pointed out that these guarantees were in no way to be regarded as military action against Germany, but temporary economic measures to insure carrying out the necessary financial reforms during the life of the moratorium.

The conference of allied premiers held a two-hour session this afternoon, adjourning for luncheon shortly before 2 o'clock. The heads of all four delegations—British, French, Italian and Belgian—addressed the gathering. Raymond Poincaré, of France holding the floor the longest. While he was reported not to have reached the point of definite proposals, he declared the reparations question had arrived at a stage where something radical must be done. He came prepared, he said, to discuss with the others what action should be taken. France's great interests, he insisted, must be recognized.

Those present besides the premiers were the finance ministers of Great Britain, France, and Belgium, Count de Saint-Aulaire, the French ambassador, the Belgian Foreign Minister, Henri Jaspar, and the Italian member of the Reparations Commission.

## Public Interest Absent

M. Poincaré appeared perturbed when he left his hotel for the conference, having just made a denial of a charge that France intends to annex the Rhine region. He was in good spirits, however, when he returned, from which the French attachés drew the inference that the conference was going well.

Public interest in the meeting was not great, and hardly a handful of spectators, aside from the correspondents, was present to see the celebrities gather at the British Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law's, official residence in Downing Street.

In connection with the conference it was noted this morning that Karl Bergmann, the German financial expert, had arrived in London.

## Press Conference to Be Held

The chief plank in the Italian Premier Benito Mussolini's foreign policy, that of making Italy's influence felt abroad, had an early effect on the premiers' meeting and has already changed the attitude of the Allies regarding public opinion.

Yesterday the British announced that only the regulation Downing Street communiqué, containing the names of the delegates and the length of time they met, would be issued after today's session. But after Signor Mussolini's talk last night with the newspaper men in which he announced he would meet the members of the press tonight and disclose the events of the day, the British reconsidered their attitude and made plans for a press conference at 1:30 this afternoon, which was postponed until 7 p. m., when the premiers' meeting took its luncheon adjournment.

The possibility that Japan and the United States may be admitted to the conference is discussed today by the Daily Telegraph. The paper says that Japan has already formally requested admission and that, although America has not made the same request, this fact need not preclude consideration of the point, especially having in regard the strong views entertained by Washington and vigorously expressed by the American ambassadors upon certain aspects of the issues at stake.

## Only Moratorium Question

Can Be Discussed in London Is Opinion of the French

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Is France at last prepared to occupy the Ruhr district if the London conversations prove a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

5000 FRENCH TROOPS UNDER  
AMERICAN COMMAND ON RHINE

Soldiers Generally Liked by Rhinelanders—United States Troops Popular With French and Germans Alike

By DEMAREST LLOYD

COBLENZ, Nov. 18 (Special Correspondence)—This city at the meeting of the waters of the Moselle and Rhine is twice distinguished in the occupied regions. It is the headquarters of the Inter-Allied Rhine Commission and for the American army of occupation, that highly regarded nucleus—still in Europe—of the great army which, in the face of many traditions and obstacles came overseas in time to render services of decisive value in the great war. Still defying the same negative traditions and prejudices the little band, under the command of General Allen, remains. The tributes to its character, integ-

Italian Ministry Issues  
Warning to the Fascisti

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 9.—ONE marked success of Benito Mussolini's internal policy is a sensible diminution of conflicts between rival parties. However, the Government is not diminishing its efforts to assure the complete tranquility of the country.

In a warning issued today the Government threatens to resort to stronger measures in order to prevent acts of violence, especially from the Fascisti, who persist in disobeying the Central Government's orders, thus helping to strengthen the opposition.

JAPAN IN ACCORD  
WITH AMERICA ON  
STRAITS PROBLEMBaron Hayashi Voices Views of  
Countrymen at Lausanne—  
Turkish Points Discussed

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Dec. 9 (By The Associated Press)—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese representative at the Lausanne Peace Conference, yesterday spoke for the first time on the Straits problem. He said that Japan, as a power having great shipping interests in the Mediterranean, was vitally interested in the regulation of Near Eastern waters. He declared that he was entirely in accord with the words of Richard Washburn Child, the American Ambassador, concerning the Straits and freedom of commerce in the Black Sea, and that he had listened with great delight to the statement of Ismet Pasha, on behalf of Turkey, who had approached the difficult problem in a sympathetic and conciliatory manner.

Baron Hayashi added that the address of Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Minister, had assured him that a solution of the Straits question was near.

Lord Curzon opened the session with a long, detailed review of the points on which Ismet Pasha had asked further information. His address indicated that most of the questions on which the Entente and the Turks differed were proper subjects for discussion in an informal way by military and naval experts and expressed the opinion that such discussion would bring forward the necessary technical information which would undoubtedly form the basis for agreement.

## Harsh Russian Note

The only harsh note of the session came when Georgi Tchitcherine and Christian Rakovsky of the Russian delegation demanded that Russia be admitted to all informal discussions which might take place between the military and naval experts of the Turks and the Entente on the Straits question. Lord Curzon held this demand impossible, as these discussions would be informal and wholly unofficial. He said that Russia had no right to demand representation when the other powers interested in the Straits were making no such request. In case the problem of the Straits was discussed in full conference, he said, the Russian experts would be welcome.

Lord Curzon said he was glad the Turks had accepted the policy of demilitarized zones on the Straits, provided they received assurance of adequate protection. In these discussions, Lord Curzon explained that the presence of the Russian experts would be welcome.

The Turks withdrew their suggestion that the powers should not be allowed to maintain warships in the Black Sea, so that this question was not discussed at the meeting. Taking up in order the points of which Ismet Pasha, at the morning session, had said that Turkey desired further explanation, Lord Curzon said that on the question of guarantees for the safety of Constantinople the Allies felt the allied proposals were adequate so far as military and naval guarantees were concerned. He indicated

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

MR. FORD DECRIES  
IDEA OF LIMITING  
SURPLUS EARNINGS

Practice of Stock Dividend Distribution Defended as Business Necessity

In an interview given by Henry Ford to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in his private car Fairlane last evening, Mr. Ford related his theory of compensation for service rendered, discussed stock dividends and corporation surplus, touched on gasoline and anthracite prices, and took a fling at the Electoral College system.

"I think that the present wave of stock dividends is a sort of instinctive process," said Mr. Ford when asked what he thought the reason was for the prevalence of this method of distributing surpluses. "Undoubtedly, the big corporations feel that there may be some legislation in the future that would take away from them some of the working capital that they have accumulated." He continued:

"The big business institutions are disgusted with the unnecessary expense connected with the running of the Government, and knowing that they will stand to be attacked when more revenues are wanted to swell the already too large public pay roll, it is no wonder they seek to protect the earnings now in the form of surplus."

## Public Funds Squandered

There is too much legislative oversight, too many governmental agencies, and too much spending of public money on a horde of more or less useless clerks and executives. There are too many politicians and too many politicians that hold offices which should be delegated to the practical man—to the business man. Then look at the awful expense we are under for war purposes; about half of our 1922 budget for past war and possible future war.

There is where the man-on-the-street money is going and I feel like saying that it is good for him—that he deserves it. Let the pressure be on him until he wakes up to the fact that he can remedy it. The only way to get the public to act is to touch it in a sensitive spot—and that is its pocketbook.

I don't think that these stock dividend declarations are a form of avoidance of legitimate taxation. The stock they give is only paper, but it gives the stockholder a somewhat better claim for his share of the earnings. It doesn't seem reasonable to tax the surplus, does it, when this surplus comes from earnings, and earnings have already been taxed?

To tax the surplus would be to kill incentive. A business institution, like a man, must have an incentive, and if you weaken or destroy that you would put a very big obstacle in the way of business progress. Again, to tax the surplus would be to encourage a company that had been industrious and economical, since that is how it was accumulated.

## Reserves Necessary

The Ford Company aims to keep a good, big surplus. We consider it the same as our coal bin. Cold weather comes and we draw on it. Bad times come and we can fall back on our surplus. It is an insurance against a fall-off. It is not a surplus, but it is a reserve. It is a reserve of energy, and it is a reserve of power that is going to waste every minute. Why don't you harness your streams? Let some big company gather the electrical energy from the water and distribute it in the form of heat to your industries and your millions of homes and you wouldn't have any fuel question.

Why, it is actually a joke. I have traveled around 300 or 400 miles in a motor car here in New England and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

New England. Why do you stand for it? Why don't you develop the hydroelectric power of the world? Why don't you harness your streams? Let some big company gather the electrical energy from the water and distribute it in the form of heat to your industries and your millions of homes and you wouldn't have any fuel question.

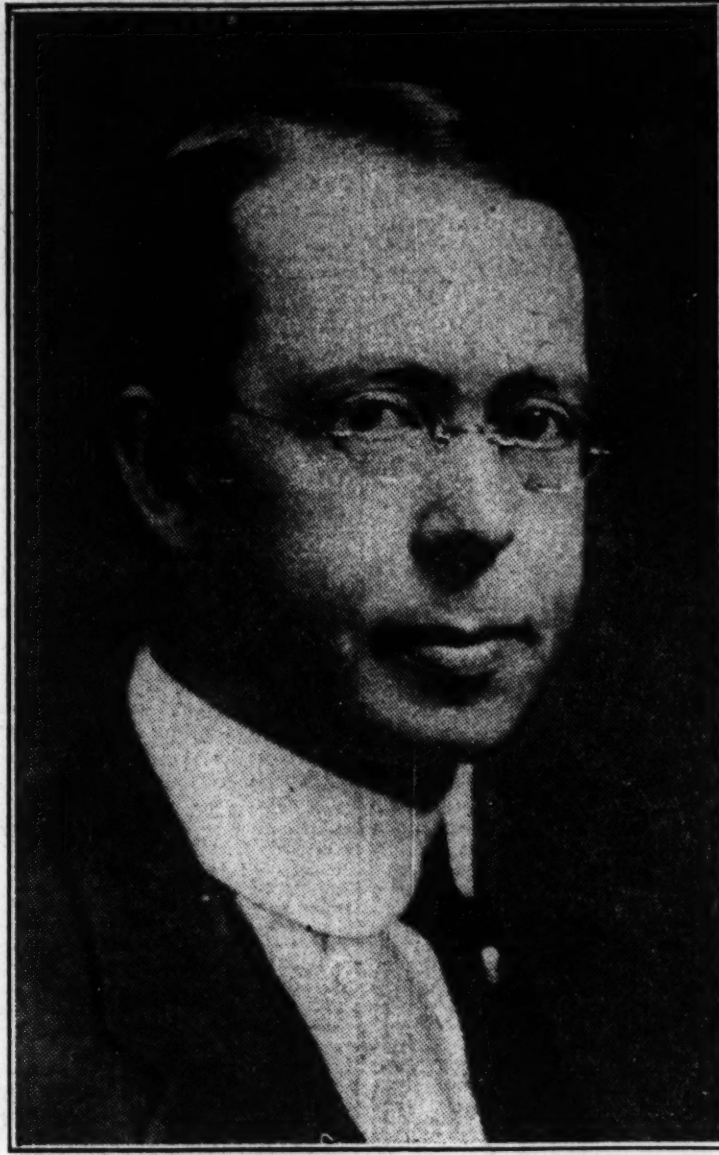
Why, it is actually a joke. I have traveled around 300 or 400 miles in a motor car here in New England and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

DECEMBER 9, 1922

General	
Philadelphia Gives "Tiger" an Ovation	1
Two Coal Factors Produce Violence	1
Mr. Ford Defends Stock Dividends	1
Allied Premiers Open Session	1
Japan in Accord With America	1
Butter Cry From Constantinople	2
Boston Police Data Favors Prohibition	2
Armed Force to Prevent War Is Opposed	2
Protestants Plan Day School	7
National Parks Draw Million Visitors	10
Madras University to Be Broadened	16
British Parliament Discusses Labor	16
Financial	
Opinion Differs as to Wheat Price Trend	11
Viscount St. Davids—Portrait	11
Great Britain's Hide Market Easier	11
November's Big Increase in New Financing	11
New Building Construction in November	11
Stocks Yield to Pressure After Rise	12
Stock Market Quotations	12
Weekly Review of Stock Market Factors	13
New York Stock Market Weekly Price Range	13
Sporting	
Preparing for Olympic Games	8
D. F. Davis Nominated	8
Motorists to Meet Foreman	8
Coward to Meet Foreman	8
Interstate Billiards	9
North Central Conference	9
Features	
Book Reviews and Literary News	14
The Page of the Seven Arts	15
Letters to the Editor	15
Music of the World	15
The Home Forum	19
Immediately	19
Editorials	20



Photograph © by Harris &amp; Ewing

Louis C. Cramton

New Leader of Drys, Who Scored House Victory

HARDING MESSAGE  
PRAISED BY "TIGER""Great and Inspiring," He Says—  
Sees Liberty Bell and  
Talks in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9 (By The Associated Press)—Georges Clemenceau, speaking today in the city where America's Declaration of Independence was signed, urged that America come back to Europe and help spread independence throughout the world.

He was given a long ovation as he appeared on the platform of the Academy of Music. The academy, profusely decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the French tricolor, was packed.

Before he went to the academy, M. Clemenceau was taken through gaily decorated streets lined with cheering crowds, to historic Independence Hall. He was escorted by the ancient and gaudily uniformed first city troop, which has escorted every president who has visited Philadelphia since the days of Washington.

A huge crowd in which school children predominated sang the "Marseillaise" and then the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the "Tiger" alighted from his automobile and stood at attention before the statue of Washington at the Chestnut Street entrance to Independence Hall. Entering the hall, M. Clemenceau sat in the chair in which John Hancock sat when he signed the Declaration of Independence, and then wrote his name in the guest book.

Mayor Moore presented Mrs. Edward P. Davis, a great-grand great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, as a glimpse of him, when he was escorted from Broad Street Station by the local committee, which had greeted him privately in his car.

Senator Pepper presented the Tiger as one possessed of "more than his fair share of the spirit of his fatherland—one of the immortals, with a patriotic spirit unquenchable."

Senator Pepper evoked a burst of applause when he asserted that although America had made no ledges, France could feel assured that millions of this Nation would spring to her defense, if she were endangered.

Referring to President Harding's message to Congress yesterday, M. Clemenceau described as "Great, important, and noble words," the paragraph in which the President suggested that the idea of the four-power pact in the Pacific might well be extended to other parts of the world.

He said he had told the President when he called at the White House: "I believe that when you ponder what I have told you, your feeling will find its way toward us."

"And I believe it has," he added. "But I don't know what the diplomats will make of it."

PRESIDENT ASSUMES  
PARTY LEADERSHIPMessage to Congress Has Set  
Legislators Thinking—Radical  
Elements Given Warning

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The message of President Harding may be said to have changed the atmosphere of the actual status of things in an hour. Today is not as yesterday from the political standpoint of that of the legislator or of the man in the street.

There was nothing revolutionary in the President's talk to Congress, nothing domineering nor hectoring. That is not the Harding way. In his simple manner, he said, in effect, "Come, let us reason about the things that are perplexing us who are in power and retarding the development of transportation and other business, and also let us give a message to the world as to where we stand in regard to our relations to other countries and our sense of responsibility."

The message had not the literary style that some of the papers of his predecessor possessed but the expression most often used regarding it runs, "It was chock full of meat." It gave everyone in the country something to think about. There was so much in it that the first reaction brought little but general platitudes or comment on some feature in which the speaker was especially interested. Today the country is thinking it over and especially Washington is figuring out its significance.

Mr. Harding has put himself in position of leader of his party, as he has recently been urged to do by some of his closest political advisers. He has also made of himself a larger figure in the public view. His courage which, after all, means his comprehension of the meaning of so many of the important issues of the day, in dealing with prohibition, with transportation, with labor and with foreign relations, indicated that he is both President of the country and leader of his party.

The effect on the so-called progress-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

MR. JOHNSON, SHUNNING NEW BLOC,  
MAY BECOME HARDING ADVISERPresident Frankly Seeking More Liberal Viewpoint—  
Friends See Blunder in Opposing Direct Elections

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, has not rushed into the arms of the progressive bloc as some observers here thought he might do. He was not here during the conference at which the bloc organized nor for the open forum meeting the next day. Upon his return to Washington several days later he consulted one or two other Republican senators who did attend the conference, in whose judgment he has faith, and from what they told him about it, it seems as he had made up his mind that the new bloc is not to be taken too seriously.

One of the reasons for Mr. Johnson believing that he might be embarrassed if he should join the bloc is the fact that he favors the Ship Subsidy bill, whereas the members of the bloc are pledged to vote against it and

DRYS ROUT WET ATTACKERS  
BY DEFEAT OF HOUSE MOVES  
TO PREVENT ENFORCEMENTSeven Votes Highest Total Mustered to Hold Up Mr.  
Haynes' \$9,000,000—New Leader for Drys Develops in Mr. Cramton of Michigan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Victory perched upon the banners of the prohibition forces in Congress today following President Harding's solemn admonition that "The day is unlikely to come when the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed."

The end of a red letter day in the House of Representatives, when the question of law enforcement was made an Administration issue, found the wet forces utterly demoralized and their leaders scarcely able to control even "one half of one percent" of the voting strength.

Some of the wet leaders in the House see in yesterday's decisive setback to the "wine and beer" movement, the handwriting on the wall in 1924. The fact remains that President Harding, so far as his control of the Republican Party is concerned has closed the convention doors against the sinister forces that seek to write a wet plank in the party platform.

## Dry Sentiment Demonstrated

Just how far the liquor forces can recover the ground lost during the last 24 hours remains to be seen but their complete rout in the House drove home the fact that public sentiment, which President Harding declared must dictate any modification of the Volstead Law, is decidedly against them. Seven votes was the total strength which the cause of modification could muster in the face of the irresistible counter-attack precipitated by the President's plea for stricter law enforcement.

The situation is unique today inasmuch as it finds the wet ranks virtually floundering without a leader capable to control his own followers, while out of the struggle there has arisen a new dry leader in Louis C. Cramton (R.), Representative from Michigan, member of the Appropriations Committee, to whom the prohibition forces are beginning to look as a successor to Andrew J. Volstead, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, whose term ends March 4.

Aid by Mr. Cramton's straightforward leadership and steered by the personal support of President Harding, the dry forces successfully bowled over, one after another, the series of amendments offered by John Philip Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, intended to tie up the \$9,000,000 appropriation for law enforcement during the next fiscal year. On the first vote, the heralded wet attack was turned into a fiasco when Mr. Hill, demanding a division of the vote, cast his eye about the Chamber to find himself standing alone with George Holden Tinkham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts.

Amid the laughter of the House, wets and drys alike, "the twin champions of John Barleycorn" as they were dubbed by colleagues, smilingly shook hands across the table that separated them. It was the beginning of the wet retreat that ended in a rout marking the collapse of the modification campaign during the remainder of the session.

Between now and the convening of the next Congress, when the battered ranks of the wets will be reinforced by possibly a score of voters, the Administration intends to launch a campaign for law enforcement that will keep the opposition constantly on the defensive. The most important feature of this campaign is the proposed conference of governors and state enforcement officers which the President intends to call and which will serve to solidify the forces of prohibition against attempts of the liquor interests to discredit the law in the hope of inaugurating a new era of the saloons.

"President Harding's declaration for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment will strengthen and encourage honest public officials in the United States," was the comment of Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League.

"His prophecy that the day is unlikely to come when the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed makes clear the fact that prohibition has resolved itself into an issue of law and order. If its honest enforcement causes a revulsion of sentiment, there is an orderly way to repeal it. The friends of the Eighteenth Amendment gladly accept the challenge for honest enforcement because that means that this policy of Government will be a fixture in the Nation."

Eight Amendments Defeated Standing before the House under the charge of being the "minister plenipotentiary" of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, Mr. Hill yesterday sought to drag the Ku Klux Klan again into the debate in connection with his attack on the publicity methods of Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner. On his first amendment to restrict the commissioner from expending \$150,000 for the continuance of the publicity bureau the vote was 98 nays and 2 yeas. Mr. Hill and Mr. Tinkham alone supporting the amendment.

In all eight amendments, one after another, were defeated. These included motions prohibiting the use of any of the money appropriated in the Treasury bill for the following purposes: Purchase of evidence for violations; travel or other expenses of those making speaking trips; payment of salaries or expenses of agents who wilfully failed to enforce the law; payment of salaries to legal advisers, counsel, or

Long-Distance Service West Virginia coal is rushed to all parts of the country in a strike. A manufacturer 50 miles from a striking field may get his coal order filled instead of from a region 500 miles away. West Virginia, the potential output is almost incalculable. When a strike is called outside, West Virginia sets to and produces coal, and the only limiting factor to what is dug is the difficulty of mobilizing transport into the narrow territory.

Two Facts Contributed According to the commissioner if all the present soft coal mines of the Nation produced for only five days a week they would have an output of coal twice what the country could use in normal times. This is the economic fact that has turned West Virginia in the past into a field for struggle. The other fact is the United Mine Workers. The richest fields of that State are non-union.

When the United Mine Workers fix standard wages, according to the commissioner, they set a certain minimum which men must earn by the week or month.

Suppose they feel that \$30 a week is a fair return, if the mines work only three days a week, then the miners must earn \$10 a day for those three days to reach their average. The operators promptly call this daily scale outrageous and threaten to close their mines.

If they keep their mines open they must pay the union wage. If they close their mines there is all the more work for the rival non-union fields. Some of the richest coal fields in the world are in the narrow valleys of West Virginia. The potential output is almost incalculable. When a strike is called outside, West Virginia sets to and produces coal, and the only limiting factor to what is dug is the difficulty of mobilizing transport into the narrow territory.

Long-Distance Service West Virginia coal is rushed to all parts of the country in a strike. A manufacturer 50 miles from a striking field may get his coal order filled instead of from a region 500 miles away. West Virginia, the potential output is almost incalculable. When a strike is called outside, West Virginia sets to and produces coal, and the only limiting factor to what is dug is the difficulty of mobilizing transport into the narrow territory.

Two Facts Contributed According to the commissioner if all the present soft coal mines of the Nation produced for only five days a week they would have an output of coal twice what the country could use in normal times. This is the economic fact that has turned West Virginia in the past into a field for struggle. The other fact is the United Mine Workers. The richest fields of that State are non-union.

When the United Mine Workers fix standard wages, according to the commissioner, they set a certain minimum which men must earn by the week or month.

Suppose they feel that \$30 a week is a fair return, if the mines work only three days a week, then the miners must earn \$10 a day for those three days to reach their average. The operators promptly call this daily scale outrageous and threaten to close their mines.

If they keep their mines open they must pay the union wage. If they close their mines there is all the more work for the rival non-union fields. Some of the richest coal fields in the world are in the narrow valleys of West Virginia. The potential output is almost incalculable. When a strike is called outside, West Virginia sets to and produces coal, and the only limiting factor to what is dug is the difficulty of mobilizing transport into the narrow territory.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)



lay clerks; for political propaganda to defeat members of Congress.

Some of the amendments received only Mr. Hill's support in the absence of Mr. Tinkham, who left the Chamber at various times. One amendment offered to compel appointments in the prohibition bureau to be under civil service competition was defeated 56 to 7. While this policy has a strong following in the House, even wet rumpers resented the partisan attack made by the majority representative on essential appropriations, coming immediately after the President's address, and refused to become a party to a deliberate scheme to tie up funds necessary for law enforcement.

#### Klan Dragged In

Reading from press statements issued by the publicity bureau of the prohibition unit, describing methods of the Ku Klux Klan in Arkansas in fighting "bootleggers." Mr. Hill urged the adoption of his amendment to put an end to such forms of publicity.

The amendment being sustained by the chair, who overruled points of order made against it, J. N. Tinker (R.), Representative from Kansas, sprang to his feet.

"This amendment," he declared, "is in keeping with the attitude and general demeanor of those who are attempting to defeat the enforcement of national prohibition and hope to bring about the repeal of the national prohibition law. This amendment and the others suggested by the gentleman from Baltimore are a direct opposition of the President this morning."

"But there is nothing to be surprised in that because yesterday he announced he was going to be half Democrat and half Republican in his votes and I suppose that these amendments he is offering are as a Democrat, for surely he could not come here but a few minutes after his own executive has left the floor, asking that we do nothing to hinder, but on the other hand to get behind the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law."

Mr. Crampton of Michigan, who appears today as the strongest candidate as the prohibition leader in the next Congress, took advantage of the situation and carried the fight straight into the camp of the "enemy."

#### EDISON ELECTRIC BUSINESS GAINS

During the third quarter of 1922 the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston sold 76,729,375 kilowatt hours of electricity, compared with 64,657,465 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of approximately 18 1/2 per cent.

The gross income for the quarter totaled \$3,268,166, compared with \$3,215,083 for the September quarter a year ago, or an increase of \$53,083.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Mechanics Hall: Atlantic City Boardwalk and exhibition, until 10.  
Eastern Massachusetts Poultry and Pigeon Association: Annual show, Congress Hall, Chelsea.  
Harvard University: 47 Workshop House, "Café de la Tour to Her," Agassiz House, 8.  
Boston Women's Club: Meeting in honor of Miss Dorothy H. Lusk and Miss Annie E. Molloy, 4.  
Faneuil Improvement Association: Annual meeting, Library Building, Brooks Street, 8.  
Boston Masonic Club: Members' Night, talk by W. Rayner Collins, Auditorium, 8.  
New England Florists' Association: Annual meeting, Library Building, Brooks Street, 8.  
Business Women's Club: Bazaar, 144 Bowdoin Street.  
Massachusetts Commandery, Naval and Military Order, Spanish-American War: Annual dinner, Hotel Bellevue, 6:30.  
Alpha Chi Sigma, Harvard Chapter: Dinner, American House, 7.  
Boston Athletic Association vs. Victoria Hockey Club, 8.  
Child Welfare and Mothercraft Exhibition: Boston Public Library, during library hours.

**Theaters**  
Copley—Pygmalion, 8:15.  
Hollis—Bull-Doog Drummond, 8:15.  
Keith—Vaudeville, 8:15.  
Park—When Knighthood Was in Flower, 8:15.  
Plymouth—The Dover Road, 8:15.  
Selwyn—Down to the Sea in Ships, 8:15.  
St. James—Dulcy, 8:15.  
Shubert—Franklin D. Roosevelt, 8:15.  
Tremont—The Cat, 8:15.  
Wilbur—The Cat, 8:15.

**Music**  
Fine Arts—The Beggar's Opera, 8:15.  
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.  
Boston Opera House—Russian Grand Opera Company in "Eugen Onegin," 8:15.

**Radio**  
WGI (Medford Hills)—8:30, "The Vacuum Tube versus the Crystal Detector," Guy Entwistle, vocal and piano solo; Miss Daisy Brown, contralto soloist; Miss Ruth Hersey, pianist; a Scientific American review.  
WNAC (Boston)—9:30, dance music, Shepard Colonial Orchestra; concert, Herbert Keefe, violinist.  
WJZ (Newark)—7, "Uncle Wiggily Stories," Howard R. Garis, author; 8:30, readings by Miss Amy Lowell, poetess; 8:45, "Etiquette," Emily Post; 9, dance music, Original Black and White Melody Boys; 9:30, recital, Vaughn de Leath.  
KDKA (Pittsburgh)—7, "Under the Evening Lamp," courtesy Youth's Emporium; 7:30, bedtime story; 8, addresses by business men; 8:30, concert, Edgar Thomson Male Quartet.  
KYW (Chicago)—8, concert, Miss Ray, soprano; Leonard J. Huber, baritone; Edward W. Schreiner, tenor; Miss Madeline Pendleton, reader; Walter Tucky, violinist; Miss Ruth Martin, accompanist.

#### SUNDAY EVENTS

Ford Hall Forum: "Americanizing the Original American," Chief Skitshush; also Sergei Radamsky, Russian tenor, 7:20.  
Y. M. H. A.: Discussion by Dr. Richard Burton, "The Movies and the Multitude," 108 Beaver Street.  
Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "The Message of Music, From the Early Greek to the Present," Mme. Morcy, 8:30.  
Old South Forum: Address, "India in Evolution," by Dian Mukerji, Old South Meeting House, 8:15.  
Melrose Sunday Forum: Address, "The Movies and the Multitude," by Dr. Richard Burton, Memorial Hall, 4.  
**Music**  
Symphony Hall—Recital by Chailapin, 2:30.  
St. James—People's Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

#### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## MR. FORD DECRIES IDEA OF LIMITING SURPLUS EARNINGS

(Continued from Page 1)

have seen a lot of unused water power. We are developing one stream now that will give us 8000 horse power. No one cared that it was running to waste, but it will soon give employment to 5000 or 6000 people. It is on the Hudson at Troy, N. Y., and will cost us \$3,000,000. Produce your white coal and black coal will fade away. It's like driving bad thoughts out of your mind. You can't legislate them out, but they will disappear if you will think good thoughts.

As for profiteering, I don't think that there has been any since the war.

#### As to Gasoline Price

Here Mr. Ford was asked whether the large stock dividends of the Standard Oil companies did not have some connection with the fact that gasoline which sold in New England in 1919 around 12 cents, was now 25 cents. Mr. Ford answered this indirectly by saying:

"I don't think that gasoline at 26 cents is too high. The oil business is a hazardous one and moreover, the people are demanding improved service and more service stations all the time. This takes a tremendous amount of money and needs highly paid men. Who is going to build these service stations if the companies now in the business cannot have incentive enough to overcome the risk attached? Lines of travel are not built unless there is a guarantee that a station will pay since people go about at will.

If people could get gasoline a lot cheaper than it is now, they wouldn't be any better off. Such a big percentage of it is now, they would waste it. In one way, then, higher prices make for economy of natural resources.

Referring again to surplus, he said:

"The percentage of a company's annual earnings that should go into surplus depends entirely on the company, the product and condition of the industry." He continued:

As for the suggestion that there could be a legal limit to the percentage of earnings on its capital that a company should be allowed to make, I think that it isn't necessary or desirable. That limit is taken care of by the demand for the product. If too high a price, then the demand falls off and price cuts will have to be made to stimulate the demand again. That is what we do.

If the demand is great, I think there is no limit to the earnings which a company can make. Such a big percentage of there is no limit to the extensions and expansions that a company makes to keep up with demand. Look at the example of the automobile. In the last 10 years, if there is a big surplus, a company will go ahead and build and expand.

#### Limiting Business a Mistake

As for this business of eternally hampering and limiting the fellow who can go ahead and do things and as seems to be going on now—the looking upon a surplus as a likely target for more revenue—well, there is generally some nincompoop who doesn't know how to make money, that is always trying to tell the successful man how much he should be allowed to earn. It is like a dog barking at an elephant.

Answering a question as to whether he believed that there is a limit to what a man is worth in money terms, to society, Mr. Ford intimated he didn't think so, saying:

How are you going to change a system, where society will pay a man for his ideas, inventions or product? I don't know of any way that is better. As for giving huge sums of money to private charities as a sort of offset to big earnings power, I don't think much of it. The State should take charge of charity.

As for limiting the size of corporations, I don't believe that it would be of any good. We are going to see corporations the size of which will make the present ones look like pigmies. It doesn't make any difference how big they are, as long as they are of service to the people.

Mr. Ford said that the reason for his present visit to New England was to look over the ground some more. "We have not decided on a site for our new plant, as yet, but we are going to have a deep-water site before long," he said, adding:

We are expanding steadily. We have a \$30,000,000 program of improvements to be completed within a year. We won't declare any stock dividend, only the regular cash dividends, and we will spend them in the same way that we have in the past; that is, in extensions and improvements.

#### Favors Direct Elections

Mr. Ford did not care to comment on the so-called progressive bloc which has come into prominence in Washington. But he did say that he believed in direct elections. He also asserted that the Electoral College is antiquated and serves no real purpose today unless it be to obstruct the will of the people. He added:

The Electoral College was all right generations ago, when people were not so educated or did not have the newspapers, magazines and books to keep them informed. But now the public is

as fully aware of conditions and movements as is the far-removed representative, in the Senate or the College. Why should the people not vote for the Senator and the President direct? I would not be anxious for the result. I trust the ordinary voter or the average citizen far more than I would the politician or the man who gets to high office by such indirect methods. These bodies today don't really represent public opinion.

Replying to a question as to whether he believed there was a saturation point in the market for the automobile, his characteristic reply was, "Well, I don't think the horse is coming back, do you?"

## FRANCE REPORTED TO HAVE AGREED TO A MORATORIUM

(Continued from Page 1)

failure? Opinion in this direction has grown considerably. It is argued that the British generally confound two separate issues. There is an immediate question and a more remote question. All that can be discussed in London is whether a moratorium should be granted, and on what conditions. The rest, that is to say, the problem of reparations as a whole, together with the question of inter-allied debts should be examined at Brussels later. It is urged that while America is not prepared to come to an agreement with England respecting the French debt, on this point the French are pessimistic and practically rule it out of the London conference.

Another important point is that of the international loan to Germany, and here again the French are skeptical. They do not believe that it is possible, taking into consideration the present state of Germany and the world money market, that any substantial sum can be raised. Indeed, even the Belgian bonds, which are fully guaranteed and short-dated, cannot be freely disposed of. They were given by Germany after the autumn crisis, and no doubt was entertained about their negotiability. But in the uncertainty of the present situation there is no wish to handle this paper. The French contend, therefore, that a big loan is out of the question.

Undoubtedly this is so until confidence in Germany is restored, but this is, or should be, precisely the object of the Brussels Conference. If the German debt is finally fixed, if a moratorium is granted, if the German budget is balanced and German financial reforms effected, then a huge credit operation will be possible. But the French are looking at the immediate question. For the granting of any moratorium they demand pledges. These pledges seem to imply some form of extended occupation. Obviously this is not calculated to restore German credits, so that the problem may be made worse. Although there is no imminent date fixed for the Ruhr occupation, such prospect should now be faced.

It probably would not be a complete occupation, but merely such an operation as would insure the control of a customs' cordon placed round Ruhr by which the economic life of Germany could be regulated. Of this there is a distinct possibility sometime in the new year. The French have not been paid by Germany; their patience is at end and the means of pressure which has been discussed for years may eventually be applied. This possibility gives the London conference a particularly momentous character.

Italy appears to be largely on the side of France, now the former is under a new Government, but the British view remains opposed to a policy which may prove destructive, though it is inclined to yield on the question of reparations. It would appear that there is little hope of the Brussels Conference taking place during the next two months.

Italy appears to be largely on the side of France, now the former is under a new Government, but the British view remains opposed to a policy which may prove destructive, though it is inclined to yield on the question of reparations. It would appear that there is little hope of the Brussels Conference taking place during the next two months.

**ZINC MARKET**  
Current zinc price is 7.35 cents a pound. East St. Louis, or St. Louis, zinc smelted west of the Mississippi. January zinc is selling at 7.25 to 7.30, and February-March shipments at 7.20 to 7.25. The demand is almost entirely from export buyers. Consequently there are practically no quotations for zinc of prime western grade originating at smelters east of the Mississippi.

#### WILDEY SAVINGS BANK

82 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON  
A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK  
Deposits 6c on Interest

DEC. 15

Join Our 1923

CHRISTMAS CLUB

Money Available for Good First Mortgages

J. P. & N. CO.

49-51 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

J. P. & N. CO.

## TWO COAL FACTORS PRODUCE VIOLENCE IN WEST VIRGINIA

(Continued from Page 1)

been sent to far-off points from the non-union mines during the soft-coal strike.

In West Virginia the operators assert that their independence safeguards the Nation. The non-union miners are satisfied in some of the counties with the regular work they get, even if their wages are below the union scale. It is better, they argue, to receive six days' work at \$6 a day than three days' work at \$10 a day. On the other hand, it appears that some of the miners of the State chafe under the restrictions and would be glad to unionize.

Outside of the non-union fields neither the operators nor the miners are happy. The operators see their orders vanish in black seasons when they are underbid by the cut-wage West Virginia operators, and the union miners see their wages vanish through the competition of their unorganized fellows. Consequently the fortress of West Virginia is assaulted by organized labor, and there is intrigue against on the part of some operators. Though, in fact, the issues are by no means as clean cut as this might indicate, these are the forces which exist and are driving on the struggle.

#### Union Terms "Conspiracy"

On the one side is the determined operator. Giving testimony before the Senate Committee investigating the Mingo disturbances of 1921, one such employer explained why he claimed the right for deputy sheriffs of Logan County to whose salary he contributed to drive men out of the county because they were trying to organize unions.

He felt that the United Mine Workers of America was an illegal organization which the Supreme Court if it had to decide the issue on a legal basis alone would declare a "criminal conspiracy," since its constitution included a clause asserting that they were entitled "to the full social value of their labor," which he interpreted as meaning that "the man who employs us will receive no compensation for the money he has invested."

For these reasons, the operator told William S. Kenyon, the chairman of the committee, non-union operators of Logan County refused to discuss the organization at all. "We decline to deal," he said, "with the decline to sit round a table with our feet and their feet under the table to see if we can come to an arrangement."

#### Looked On as "Robbers"

"Mr. Chairman," he added, "we just as much decline to talk with them, knowing what they intend, as we would decline to sit down and talk with a robber or another man who told us that when he got the power he intended to take our property away from us."

On the other hand in West Virginia are the confident leaders of the union, who have organized mines producing about 70 per cent of the nation's output. Such a one is the President of District 17 of the United Mine Workers.

"They say we shall not organize West Virginia. They are mistaken. If Frank Keeney can't do it, some one will take his place who can. But West Virginia will be organized, and it will be organized completely."

These are the two views in West Virginia. This is the struggle which members of the coal commission are now considering and which their investigators are examining close at hand. On one side or the other it would seem the commission must place itself, for the whole question of the productive pledges of the industry is bound up in it. The question is complicated now by a new strike threatened in the spring.

## Fascisti Disturb Opera and Toscanini Resigns

Milan, Dec. 9

ARTURO TOSCANINI, celebrated conductor of opera at the Scala Theater, resigned today as a result of incidents yesterday when Fascisti interrupted a performance.

During the progress of the opera black-shirted Fascisti in the audience insisted that the orchestra play their hymn. Toscanini threw down his baton and left the theater. The Fascisti followed him home, threatening him with unusual punishment. The opera continued, interrupted occasionally as the black shirts sang Fascisti songs.

## PRESIDENT ASSUMES PARTY LEADERSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

sive movement is being watched carefully. In some parts of the message Mr. Harding took the wind out of the sails of the insurgent group and did not disdain to steal their thunder. In others he took up the gauntlet they had thrown down with dignity and assurance. He told the agricultural group exactly what the Administration is trying to do to help the farmers. He enacted matters not at all in dealing with labor, giving its due and at the same time uttering a warning as to its responsibilities. If the Government protects labor it will also require of labor that it do its duty to society.

To those who clamor for transportation reforms the President gives the assurance that the Administration regards transportation as the most important item in the domestic program and that it will bend its energies to making it the medium of service and development that the country has the right to expect. That was the answer to those who urge this or that cure-all for the railroads, especially those who want government operation, on which the President frowns.

He stands for the child labor amendment, another plank of the progressive, and for better treatment of the alien.

#### M. Clemenceau Approves Message

While the President was speaking on Capitol Hill, Georges Clemenceau was quoting from the message in Continental Hall before a large audience of Parisians, which related to the relation of the United States to foreign nations. "That is just what I ask," he said amiably. "I hope there will be another conference of the diplomats in which they can talk this over. I am sure that nothing but good can result. I am for peace for all men."

Mr. Harding had said: "Treaties of armed alliances can have no likelihood of American sanction, but we believe in respecting the rights of nations, in the value of conference and consultation, in the effectiveness of leaders of nations looking each other in the face before resorting to the arbitrament of arms."

With so full a program of needed legislation as President Harding indicated in his message, an extra session is believed to be inescapable.

## GRAIN LOADINGS MAKE A RECORD

The American Railway Association reports during the first 46 weeks of this year, Jan. 1 to Nov. 18, there were 2,161,522 cars loaded with grain and grain products. This is the greatest number of cars ever loaded with grain and its products during a similar period.

The total was 112,583 cars, or 54 per cent in excess of the similar period last year, and 513,059 cars, or 31 per cent over the corresponding period in 1920.

## MR. JOHNSON, SHUNNING NEW BLOC, MAY BECOME HARDING ADVISER

(Continued from Page 1)

making a campaign on his record and advocacy of a progressive political thought and action.

#### Closer to President

An expectation is growing in the minds of politicians here that within the next few weeks Senator Johnson may loom up as one of the principal advisers of President Harding. Such an expectation does not seem to be at all unreasonable in the light of certain well known facts, although undoubtedly the overtures would have to come from the White House.

The defeat of Senator Johnson by President Harding in the Chicago convention of 1920 engendered neither rancor nor bitterness in either. In fact, those on the inside of that convention are saying quite freely today that during the convention friends of Senator Harding approached Senator Johnson with a proposal that in case Johnson went to California, the man who is now in the White House might have a place at the cabinet table. It is said for Senator Johnson that if he rejected that suggestion at the time, it was because he conceived that it was his duty to hold aloof from entangling alliances.

Visitors at the White House during the last few weeks have obtained a distinct impression that President Harding is conscientiously trying to get a different viewpoint on political and economic questions from that which the men who have been his closest advisers in the past on these subjects have been trying to impress upon him. To put the matter plainly, he is looking for some new advice.

#### Paying Heed to Voice of Voters

The very delay in presenting his views to Congress, thus breaking a precedent of nearly 70 years, was in a large measure due to the fact that he has sensed the need of getting the opinion of men who have been more closely associated with the sentiment manifested in the last election.

His failure to obtain such advice has already led the President into what his friends say is a lamentable error. It was not to be expected that he would turn to Robert M. La Follette, Republican senator from Wisconsin, and the other members of the progressive bloc for council, since those men have made "war on the Administration" one of the principal objects of their creed. The President has shown a very human quality in his determination to fight back. It is impossible for that purpose, however, the Norris-Ashurst resolution to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the direct election of presidents and the convocation of the new Congress and inauguration of the new President within three months after an election, because it came from the progressive bloc, President Harding, has, according to his friends, made a blunder.

That part of the resolution changing the time of the convocation of Congress and the inauguration of the President, was proposed by Senator Ashurst more than a year and a half ago. It went to the Judiciary Committee, controlled by Old Guard Republicans, and has been resting there ever since.

#### Sponsored by His Friends

In the meantime, it has been studied by the American Bar Association, endorsed by that body, and it has been sponsored by some of President Harding's best conservative friends, chief among whom is George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania. These friends of the President were chagrined when they learned of the authoritative statements issued from

the White House that he was unalterably opposed to such an amendment.

Recent canvasses of the Senate disclose that this proposal has many friends even among the so-called reactionary Republicans, and it is the opinion of some of the Old Guard leaders who have tested the sentiment that a resolution of similar purport will easily command the necessary two-thirds majority even in the present Senate if it is submitted to a vote. In fact it is looked upon as almost inevitable that such an amendment will be submitted to the states before the next general election.

It was of course inevitable that as soon as it became known that Senator Johnson would not join the progressive bloc, an opinion arose and gained considerable currency, that he was holding himself aloof on account of his presidential aspirations for 1924. According to that opinion, he sees a probable rival in Mr. La Follette.

There may be no merit in the idea that either of these men has a "presidential bee" for so far as can be learned, no one has had the temerity to put the question directly to them; nevertheless, it is a strong conviction, so strongly held by many Senators and Representatives, as well as others, that it is bound to have an effect upon national politics until it is confirmed or exploded.

G. T. O.

#### GERMAN LOAN PLAN DENIED

There is a plan to have German industry guarantee a 20,000,000,000 gold mark loan is denied. However, the Government intends to hand to the Allies before the Brussels conference proposals providing for the stabilization, principally by Germany's own efforts, and a new reparations plan.

**COPPER SURPLUS DWINDLES**  
The surplus of refined copper in the United States which in the spring of 1921 was nearly 750,000,000 pounds, exclusive of copper in process, has now been reduced to less than 350,000,000 pounds—a reduction of 450,000,000 pounds in 18 months.

**The Original BOOK MARKER**  
To Include All These Features:  
Transparent, has clear, legible figures, holds fast, and is practically indestructible.  
Saves Space, Large and Small Set of thirty, postpaid, \$1.00  
THE PERFECT MARKER  
Fisher, M. Y.

Ye Olde Southern Waffles and Pan Chicken

Sophie's Waffle Shop

DINERS, LUNCHES, BRIDGE PARTIES, AFTERNOON TEAS, \$1.00 PER PERSON

384 BOYLSTON STREET

Tel. Copley 4430-W BOSTON, MASS.

OPEN 11 TO 7

1857-1922

Birthday Sale

85 Years on Boylston Street

Allen, Hall Co.



## 5000 FRENCH UNDER AMERICAN ORDERS

(Continued from Page 1)

General Allen! They were put at his disposal by the Rhineland Commission and the French authorities so that he could carry on despite the almost complete withdrawal of his own men. And herein is a simple lesson in occupation.

## Troops Are Popular

These French troops, because they are under American control, are not regarded with the same hostility as are their comrades up the river. They are not identified with political motives, annexationist aims or separatist pressure and they get on extraordinarily well with the population, considering that they come in the wake of the departed Americans who were favorites among Rhinelanders.

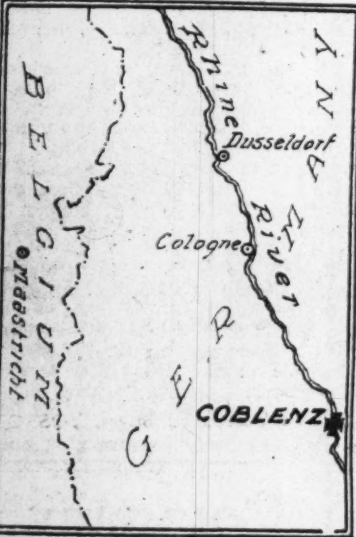
An American officer said he wished people in America could realize what it meant to the peace of the world and to American prestige to have even these few troops on the Rhine. Their presence in this region of stress did a great deal to preserve harmony. Everybody trusted them and everybody wanted them to stay.

The Germans are anxious to have them because they like them more and fear them less than any of the other armies. While any of them remain there is some hope that reconciliation rather than vengeance will be the guiding motive in Allied policy. And the French are said to want the Americans because, though they frequently veto French proposals, which are drastic, nevertheless the Americans are sympathetic toward France in her insistence upon reparations and protection and have been giving support which is valued. America with the Allies on the Rhine suggests America with the Allies in Europe, which is considered worth not a little sacrifice of annexationist or destructive policy.

## General Allen Diplomatist

General Allen, although a soldier of the highest order, has, as unofficial adviser to the Rhineland commission, gained an enviable reputation as a diplomatist.

American army men wish the people at home could realize that the

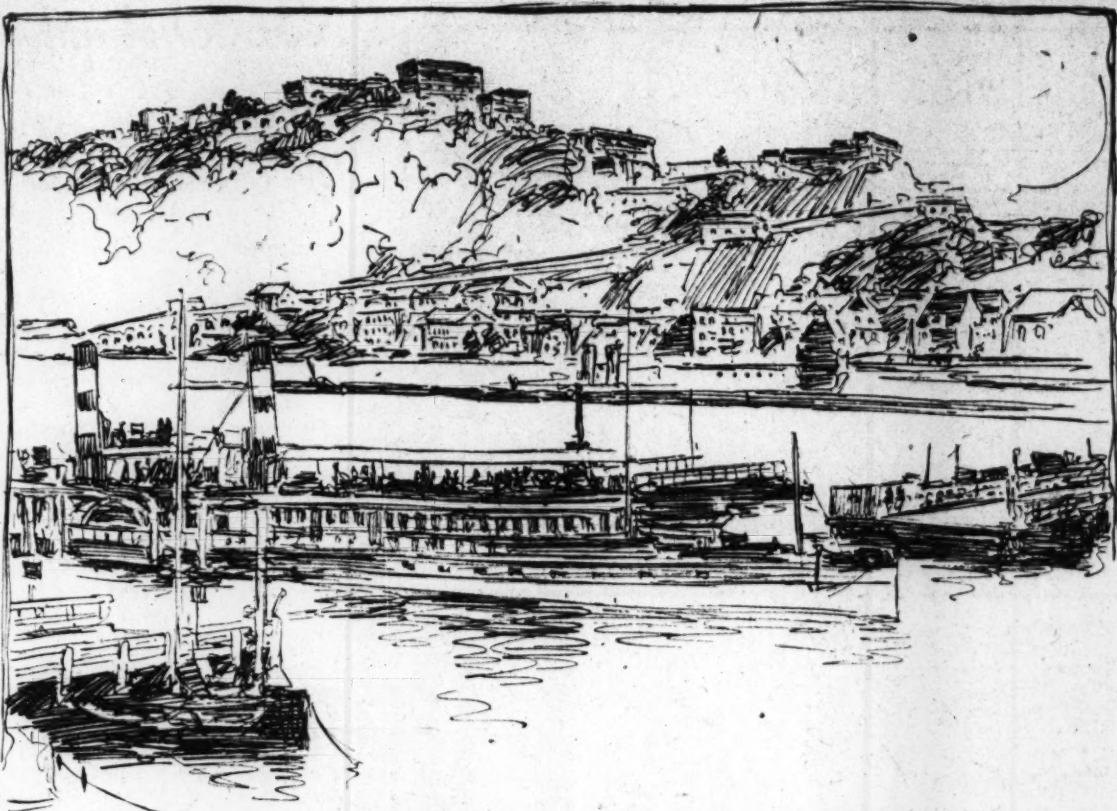


Coblenz Is Headquarters for the American Army of Occupation. In Addition to United States Soldiers There Are 5000 French Under General Allen's Command.

army on the Rhine costs less than it would anywhere else. Everything is paid for in marks. Forage and transportation are furnished by the German Government upon requisition by the United States authorities. When money is needed it is supplied by the banks.

Among Germans in Coblenz it is stated that the American occupation is much less burdensome than the others because there are fewer troops; they use only existing facilities, such as barracks, drill grounds, etc., and do not demand new ones, because they have no "secret motives" and finally because they do not bear ill will now that the war is over.

A general topic of conversation at Coblenz at this time is as to whether or not France will try to extend her occupation in the Ruhr in accordance



Ehrenbreitstein

Mighty German Fortress on the Rhine, is Occupied by the American Headquarters Staff, and Over It Floats, as a Symbol of American Authority, the Flag of the United States

with the proposals of the Dariae memorandum. The temptation to do so was recognized, but unfortunate political and economic consequences were predicted. One American familiar with big business pointed out that Ruhr industries could not be run in a way to profit France by compulsion, and another pointed out how French securities—even gilt-edged ones—fell off when the last sanctions were imposed.

## Ruhr Proposal

The latest Ruhr proposal is looked upon as a bold stroke to break the deadlock and kill two birds with one stone, i. e., taking enough valuable property in the Ruhr to give large satisfaction to the reparations account and at the same time cripple Germany permanently. But the prevailing opinion is: "It can't be done successfully in this day and age."

French display of fear is said to have encouraged the Germans not a little and they have been watching with interest the results of resolute action in Italy and against the Allies—in Asia Minor. They are conscious of their racial virility and industrial ability. Very few of the Americans interviewed thought it was any use to attempt keeping them "down" forever.

From French sources it is insisted that annexation of the Rhineland is not sought or desired on account of complications which the voting of this population would introduce into French politics. Promotion of the independent Rhineland under French control was, however, admitted.

As a prominent French official put it: "This is an anxious hour. Security is a world question of universal importance." Danger was not said to be imminent but there was a present duty to guard for the future. Unanimity among the Allies had been obtained on all past actions and was considered absolutely necessary for the future.

## NEW STEAMBOAT FOR HUDSON

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation has been awarded a contract by the Hudson River Day Line for the construction of a steamboat which will be operated on the Hudson River between New York and Albany. The name of the boat will be Alexander Hamilton and its total cost will be \$750,000.

## SYNDICATE TO BE DISSOLVED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Cable advice received by Mitsui & Co., Ltd., say that the Imperial Silk Syndicate of Japan, which had been formed in 1920 for the purpose of holding surplus stocks of silk pending improvement in market conditions, will be formally dissolved before Jan. 1.

## JAPAN IN ACCORD WITH AMERICA ON STRAITS PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1)

ated, however, that, as in the case of Thrace, the question of further international guarantees of a political character was not worthy of consideration. This question, he said, had been a matter of study on the part of allied jurists in order to reconcile their views.

## A Liberal Interpretation

Discussing Ismet's proposal that there should be a limitation of naval forces entering the Black Sea, Lord Curzon said that he thought the plan laid down by the Allies was sound, but that they were willing to interpret it in a liberal way, and that he felt sure a satisfactory formula could be worked out after conversations.

Commenting on Ismet Pasha's point that there should be freedom of passage through the Straits in peace and war for commercial ships, with Turkey having the right of search in case she was at war, Lord Curzon said the Allies were agreed. He also said that, while the Allies believed that the Sea of Marmora could not be definitely excluded from the demilitarized zone, as Ismet desired, because the sea was a geographical continuation of the Straits, it was quite possible, without interfering with the right of free passage, for the defense of the Sea of Marmora to be guaranteed within certain limits, and this question doubtless could be worked out by the experts.

Replying to Ismet Pasha's contention that the demilitarized zone was too wide, Lord Curzon said it might be possible to make changes in it in the vicinity of Constantinople. The Allies, he added, would grant the request of the Turks that Turkish troops be permitted to cross from one side of the demilitarized zone to the other, if they were in transit. As to Ismet Pasha's contention that Turkey must have arsenals in the demilitarized zone, Lord Curzon declared that this question would not be difficult to settle, but that it could naturally be considered better when the military and

naval clauses of the treaty were reached.

The Turkish suggestion that Turkey must be allowed to defend the Gallipoli Peninsula was met by Lord Curzon with the reply that the allied experts did not understand exactly what Turkey's requirements were, and that a friendly discussion of them was desirable.

Concerning Ismet Pasha's suggestions regarding the Aegean Islands, Lord Curzon said that the islands of Samothrace, Lemnos, Imbros, and Tenedos would all be demilitarized. The sovereignty of Tenedos and Imbros was open to discussion, but Lemnos could not be made autonomous, as Turkey requested, because the population was overwhelmingly Greek.

Lord Curzon made an appeal on behalf of the Allies for possession of several parts of Turkish territory where their soldiers and sailors fell. "That is sacred soil to us, and I am sure no objection to this natural request will be made by Turkey," he said.

Ismet Pasha responded that the Turks would be willing to grant ownership of such places to the Allies. Discussing the proposal to have many questions discussed informally by experts, Ismet asserted that he welcomed this idea, as he and his associates were anxious to know the views of the experts. He felt that the manner in which the questions were

handled informally might greatly influence the results of the Conference. He did not support the contention of Mr. Tchitcherine and Mr. Rakovsky that the Russians should be allowed to hear all the informal discussions of the experts.

The problem of the Straits will not be considered again in full commission until the experts have had an opportunity to discuss them. No definite time for the next meeting has been fixed.

## AVIATION RESEARCH URGED IN REPORT

Naval Aircraft Chief Says Larger Expenditure Needed for Experimental Work

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Satisfactory progress in post-war development of naval aircraft is recited by Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, Chief of the Navy's New Bureau of Aeronautics, in the annual report of the bureau. As to the general aircraft situation, the report said:

In order that proper progress and development may be maintained, it is essential that a relatively large amount of the bureau appropriation be utilized for experiments and development. It must be appreciated that while the design and construction of aircraft, aircraft engines, and aircraft accessories are no longer in their infancy, they are not sufficiently developed in the standard types to permit the slightest relaxation in research and experiment.

Discussing development of airplane and dirigible engines, Admiral Moffett asserted that the American-built types are "at least equal to the best engine in the same class in the world." All of the engines described were developed directly under navy control from air-cooled propelling equipment.

Speaking of the reserve naval aviator situation, Admiral Moffett said the summer training program had been "entirely inadequate" and its results "almost negligible," although 600 men enrolled in this status were anxious for training.

The report shows that the ZR-1, first American-built rigid dirigible, is expected "to go into commission during the summer of 1923." A committee of expert American engineers and English and German experts have studied her construction at the request of the bureau.

## WILL WORK FOR STUDENTS

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 9 (Special).—To assist students working their way through the Carnegie Institute of Technology, arrangement has been made to give them employment in the mills of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company here. The students may work in the shifts of 10 hours' length, on Friday and Saturday nights, or all day Saturday. This arrangement will not only assist the students financially, but will furnish them with practical engineering experience that will supplement the theoretical knowledge acquired at the institute.

## BITTER CRY COMES FORTH FROM CONSTANTINOPLE GREEK

Kemalist Throw Men and Women Down Wells—Allies, It Is Charged, Permit Extermination

Letters from prominent Greeks now in Constantinople have been received in Boston by a Greek woman, herself a refugee, who was for two years at the Young Women's Christian Association in Constantinople, helping to feed the refugees and to help them to places of safety.

One of these letters, written by a man and received today, after being a fortnight on the way, reads: "We are in such a state that we can scarcely describe it and you cannot realize it over there. What you see in the newspapers is nothing to the reality."

Your well-known Aretas (a little town near Constantinople) has become a desert, most of its inhabitants. The inhabitants, after they had abandoned all their belongings, had a narrow escape to Constantinople as refugees. Twenty-six old men and women who remained were thrown into wells by the Kemalists, and the native Turks with rejoicing threw stones to cover their bodies.

All this takes place before the eyes of the Allies with whom we fought side by side. And for what mistake of the Greek Ottoman subjects? After suffering for 600 years they come under the allied flag and have the wildest persecution of all.

We did not declare war against Turkey. The Allies made the occupation. The Greek Ottomans were naturally delighted to see the Hellenes and hoisted flags. This is our crime and now the Allies permit our extermination. France and Italy place interest above conscience and stick to Kemal with guilty indifference. England with characteristic coldness sends steamers to take the refugees—where?

And America, who joined the war without any material interest, limits her aid to sending money to feed the refugees. Who will prevent Kemal from killing and deporting us? What an irony of civilization and Christianity!

Both of the bills are endorsed by the American Farm Bureau Federation, and go beyond the administration proposals in the recently introduced Lenroot-Anderson bill. Increase from \$10,000 to \$25,000 of the maximum loan which could be made to an individual farmer by co-operative farm land banks is one of the principal features of the Norbeck-Strong bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Two more farm credit plans were added today to the dozen or more already before Congress.

A bill amending the Farm Loan Act to provide additional credits was introduced by Senator Peter Norbeck, Republican, South Dakota, and Representative J. G. Strong, Republican, Kansas, while another introduced by Senator Norbeck and Representative A. P. Nelson, Republican, Wisconsin, would authorize the War Finance Corporation to make loans to foreign purchasers of American agricultural products.

Both of the bills are endorsed by the American Farm Bureau Federation, and go beyond the administration proposals in the recently introduced Lenroot-Anderson bill. Increase from \$10,000 to \$25,000 of the maximum loan which could be made to an individual farmer by co-operative farm land banks is one of the principal features of the Norbeck-Strong bill.

ELLIOTT FISHER NEW STOCK  
The Elliott Fisher Company special stockholders' meeting will be held Dec. 22 to consider an increase in capital stock to \$6,500,000, by the issuance of 30,000 shares series "B" common \$100 par. The company is the pioneer maker of accounting machines, having been in that business since 1905.

Look inside for this Wealth  
Beware of imitations.

## Ivy Corset Christmas Sale

10% Discount on all Corsets and Bandeaux during the month of December. We are showing a full line of dainty Net and Lace Bandeaux for slender, medium and larger figures, specially priced for Christmas. Christmas Holidays at 50c to \$13.50.

ONLY IVY CORSET SHOP IN BOSTON  
182 Boylston Street  
Telephone B. 8725

There is a long list of things one can get for nothing—but experience is not one of them.

**Cross**  
Diamond and Platinum Ring, exceptional at \$250  
Diamond and Platinum Engagement Ring, \$125  
Blue white perfect diamond cut for greatest brilliancy. No finer quality diamond at any price. Hexagon top, hard platinum mounting, double row mill graining, beautifully carved and pierced. Specially priced at \$125.  
Other Diamond Rings, \$50 to \$3500  
Diamond and Platinum Bracelet, \$125  
Five extra fine white diamonds, cut for greatest brilliancy. A platinum top, green gold back bracelet, the mounting beautifully designed. The diamonds set in square box settings. Excellent value at \$125.  
Other Diamond Bracelets, \$85 to \$4000  
Diamond and Sapphire all Platinum Bar Pin, \$300  
Nine extra fine quality diamonds, six beautiful calibre cut sapphires. Extra heavy and well made hard platinum setting, beautifully carved and pierced. Exceptional value at \$300.  
Other Diamond, also Diamond and Sapphire Bar Pins, \$50 to \$3000  
Comparison of prices invited  
**Smith Patterson Co.**  
Summer St.—at Arch & Chauncy Sts.  
BOSTON  
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELERS

Mark Cross—An Institution Whose Experience Is As Broad As Its Policy—Providing Gifts to Please Anyone, At Prices to Please Everyone, In a Variety Inviting to All.

A smart suit case for smart women. Heavy in quality and light in weight. Black cobra hide. Three sizes: 20, 22 and 24 inches.  
Specially priced... \$19.50  
Formerly \$25.00 \$26.00 \$27.00  
Initials Stamped Without Charge.  
Illustrated Catalogue of Christmas Gifts Sent Upon Request  
Sewing stand that stands for convenience. Winsome woven wicker. Center handle makes it convenient for carrying about: 28 inches high \$22.00  
Wickerware, Mahogany, Silverware, Lamps, Book-Ends, Refreshment Sets, Waste Paper Baskets, etc. Shown on Second Floor.

BOSTON  
145 Tremont St.  
LONDON  
89 Regent St.  
NEW YORK  
Fifth Avenue  
253 Broadway  
(Opp. City Hall)

## FINE FUR COATS OF LUXURY AND RICHNESS

SECRETLY or avowedly, women are always delighted when it comes to don their furs.

There's a suggestion of luxury and affluence about the rich velvety gloss of the Sealskin; the soft gray of the Chinchilla or the quiet splendor of the Raccoon. And a new rival comes upon the scene—gray squirrel, much favored by Fashion. If you have yearnings for any of these winter luxuries of dress—we can give the assurance of choicest guaranteed full skins and of a superior grade finish.



Fur Coats in other favored skins come in Mole, Beaver, Australian Opossum, Muskrat, Persian Lamb and Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat). No more appreciated gift than a Fur Coat—few that are half as practical.

**Collins & Fairbanks Co.**  
383 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

## Chandler &amp; Co.

Tremont Street—Near West, Boston

## GAUNTLETS

Black Tan White  
White with Black

2.95



French Kid Gloves "Centenaire"

- "Centenaire" French Kid Gloves, 8-button, overseas, 4.50
- "Centenaire" French Kid Gloves, 12-button, overseas, all colors, embroidered backs, 5.00
- "Centenaire" French Kid Guantlet Gloves, novelty embroidery, 5.00
- "Centenaire" French Kid Gloves, elbow length, 16-button, all colors, 6.00
- "Centenaire" French Kid Gloves, 2 pearl clasp, 3.50
- "Centenaire" French Kid Gloves, 2 clasp, P. K., spear-back embroidery, 3.00
- "Centenaire" French Kid Gloves, overseas, P. K., Paris point embroidery, 2.50
- "Centenaire" French Suede Gloves, 16-button, overseas, mauve and grey, 6.00
- "Centenaire" French Suede Gloves, 12-button, overseas, grey, mauve and brown, 5.00
- "Centenaire" French Kid Evening Gloves, white, 7.50



## FIGURES ASSERT PROHIBITION VALUE

Boston Police Arrests for Drunkenness Show Tremendous Drop Since Last Saloon Year

While figures given out from Boston police headquarters for arrests for drunkenness during the year ended Nov. 30 show some increase over last year, a fairer perspective of actual conditions is pointed out by comparing the 37,643 arrests in the prohibition year of 1922 to the 63,142 arrests in 1916, which was a year of licensed liquor and the open saloon.

That arrests for drunkenness in Boston by the police are actually 70 per cent less than they were in 1916, careful comparison of the official figures for the two years proves. So, while as compared with last year, there has been an increase in arrests in Boston for drunkenness amounting to about 21 per cent as a matter of fact conditions in this regard are some 70 per cent better than they were before prohibition went into effect.

As has been pointed out previously in discussions of this subject, arrests for drunkenness are far more thoroughgoing today than they were before the Eighteenth Amendment became the law of the land. Today when a man is drunk it is so noticeable that the policemen make many arrests which in the former order of things would not have been made.

Under prohibition, arrests for many of the crimes attendant upon intoxication such as assault and battery, profanity, and burglary have fallen off noticeably and policemen desirous of making a record for efficiency places in custody many more men who are visibly intoxicated than they formerly did. That this state of affairs actually exists and leads to larger figures for arrests for drunkenness, officials who make a study of present day conditions readily admit.

Comparison of total arrests in the state for the same periods of time are also interesting. In 1922, the number of arrests in the state for the year ending Sept. 30, last, was 73,795, while for the year previous the number was 57,716.

Officials interested in the enforcement of prohibition as one of the laws of the Republic are really encouraged over the showing made in Boston. While increasing diligence on the part of the police force and a disposition to take the mandate of the Eighteenth Amendment more seriously has resulted in a 20 or 21 per cent increase over the number of arrests last year, the great advance in sobriety as shown by police records as compared with the days of license shows what a change for the better prohibition is certainly producing.

The figures today prove what an impressive effect prohibition enforcement is making upon the situation. They prove that in a large city the Eighteenth Amendment can be and is enforced and that the more carefully the official returns are studied the more apparent it is that this fact is true.

## HOTEL PLANNED FOR LYNN SHORE

Structure on Drive Is to Cost \$3,000,000

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 9.—Trustees of the Lynn Shore Incorporated have signed contracts with the Boyle-Robinson Construction Company, Washington, D. C., for the erection of a \$3,000,000 apartment hotel on the Lynn Shore Drive between Nahant and Washington streets. The proposed new structure will be eight stories in height with 200 suites. The building will be designed in the shape of the letter H. A dining room with

accommodations for 600 will be provided on the top floor. A year-round swimming pool will be constructed in the rear of the hotel, housed in and steam heated. Salt water will be used. The plans also call for a subway under the Shore Drive, connecting the hotel with a long stretch of beach, extending from Swampscott along the peninsula to Nahant.

Application has already been filed with the city building department for permits to start the work of construction. A 200 car garage will also be constructed across Washington Street for patrons of the hotel. The contract calls for completion of the structure prior to Dec. 7, 1923. The executive work in connection with the hotel is being handled at

present by four trustees. They are Ralph S. Bauer, president of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce, who is president; John H. Madden, vice-president; Eugene B. Fraser, treasurer, and Charles H. Hastings. The charter of the corporation, issued in this State, calls for a board of directors composed wholly of Lynn business men.

## WOMAN WINS SEAT IN RECOUNT OF VOTES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Emma E. Brigham, who on the face of the election returns last Tuesday was defeated for a common council seat by John O'Brien by a majority of 32 votes,

was declared elected by a majority of 17 in a recount today. Mrs. Brigham, who is a Republican, is the first woman to be elected to either board of the city government.

**VOCATIONAL CONFERENCE OPENS**  
SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Dec. 9 (Special).—A vocational conference is being held at Mt. Holyoke College today for the purpose of presenting to the college students the opportunities offered in the different vocations open to college graduates. A course of lec-

tures was given by experts in their subjects this afternoon and a great deal of interest was manifested by the students.

## TO STUDY IMMIGRATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—F. O. Barton, a Czechoslovak writer and traveler, has arrived in New York preparatory to making an extended tour through the United States for the purpose of studying the history and problems of Czechoslovak immigration.



Winter Sports in New England

Large Picture Is Scene in Winter Carnival at Greenfield, Mass. Small Pictures Typical Winter Sport Views

## New England Winter Appears Now to Be Coming Into Its Own

Mid-Year Carnivals and Sports Attracting Thousands of Persons Who Once Flocked Southward

Winter is coming into its own. The great flock of tourists which, for many years, has flown southward with the birds at the first snow-fall is not so large as formerly. Summer hotels which were closed and boarded up when the cold weather threatens—are staying open the year around. The popularity of mid-winter golf in warmer country is giving way before a new enthusiasm for winter sports: for skiing, tobogganing, and snowshoeing. Winter carnivals in the north country are replacing the winter fashion shows of the south, and before long, now that business men are awakening to this new interest, mid-winter vacations may be as popular as mid-summer holidays, and the search for a winter cottage in the lee of some drifted mountain becomes as serious a business as the search for a summer home beside the sea.

Throughout all of New England, during the past year, there has been a concerted move by Chambers of Commerce and other organizations to create a greater interest in winter resorts. The summer tourist trade of New England in 1921 amounted to \$120,000,000, but when winter approached—up to last year—all but eleven of the great hotels were obliged to close. Last year, however, the Boston Chamber of Commerce inaugurated a campaign for winter tourist parties with the result that 60 hotels remained open.

**Interest in Winter Sports**  
The interest in winter sports, it is recognized, must first be built up among New Englanders before any great number outside of New England come to appreciate them. To this end the Boston Chamber of Commerce last year organized its first carnival, which filled the hotels of North Conway, N. H., to capacity. This year, from Jan. 18 to 21, the second carnival will be held at Jackson, N. H. The size of the party has been doubled to include 500 persons, and already applications for nearly that number have been received at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce Tourist Committee.

In addition to their own carnival the Chamber of Commerce has interested other chambers in this new field of endeavor with the result that throughout all of New England, chambers of commerce, rotary clubs and many church and neighborhood organizations are planning their own carnivals. The Boston Rotary Club, for instance, takes 200 members to New Hampshire early in February, the Art Builders Club under the leadership of Dr. Charles H. Tozier are sending a party of over 200 in a similar winter expedition at about the same time. Chambers of commerce and rotary clubs in Salem, Malden, Springfield,

Worcester, New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport and many other New England cities have already made definite arrangements for their winter-sports festivals or are, at the present time, making plans. The rotary clubs from New York City and Brooklyn have arranged outings, both of them going to Lincoln, N. H.

**Effort to Broaden Scope**  
As a result of this great flocking into the mountains there has been a greatly increased effort to broaden the scope of winter activities in the various centers. Winter carnivals lasting several days are held in a great many cities, although some of them run continuously throughout the winter, and others recur every Saturday throughout the season.

One of the most ambitious undertakings in the realm of winter sports is that of the Appalachian Mountain Club, which has been a pioneer in increasing interest in winter activities out of doors. This organization has a membership of approximately 7000. Commencing with the Christmas holidays and continuing through January and February, a large number of different excursions will be conducted. The first expedition expects to cover 130 miles during a fortnight's trip over the Dartmouth Outing Trails, led by Ralph W. Pierson, a graduate of Dartmouth College.

Other trips will include Manchester, N. H., and a January snowshoe excursion to Lake Placid. For those who prefer a harder and more adventurous existence, a camping party on snowshoes is being planned for Mt. Caribou and the Wild River region. The announcement that "winter-weight bags will be used" and that "the party will sleep out in shakers or lean-tos," provides a brief picture of some of the experiences members of this trip may expect.

The annual snowshoe excursion to the White Mountains will be held at the Iron Mountain House, Jackson, N. H.

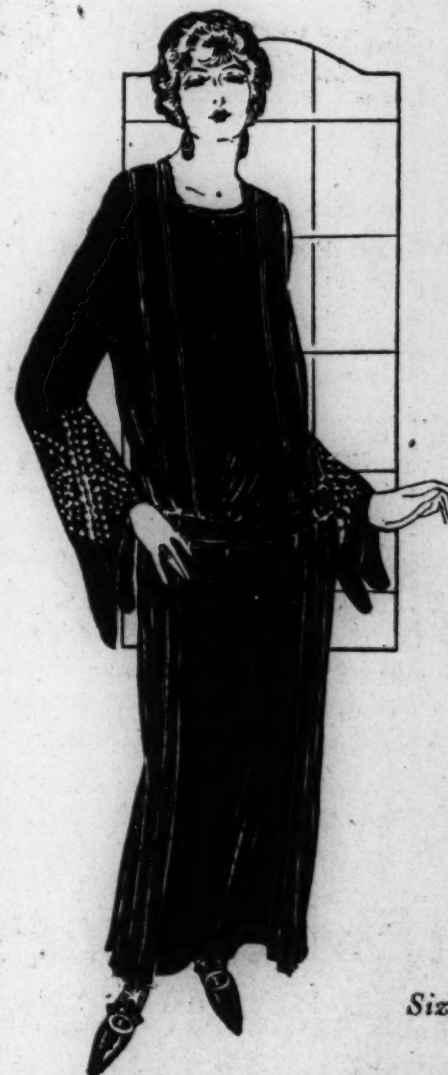
For the first time in a number of years the railroads have reduced fares to the winter resorts 25 per cent for parties over 100 and smaller reductions for smaller groups. The Boston & Maine is granting a 10 per cent unconditional reduction from Boston to all winter resorts on single tickets and 20 per cent on parties of 50 or more.

Boston, located as it is within easy reach of the White Mountains, bids fair to become the center of development for this newly-awakened interest in the winter-out-of-doors. The last day of the winter summering places, may, as yet, have not arrived but its approach is heralded, certainly, in this discovery of winter.

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Store that is filled with the Spirit of Christmas

This charming  
Afternoon Gown  
from our Specialized  
Outer Apparel Section for  
Larger Women



of finest canton  
crepe is beautifully  
beaded  
on sleeves and  
girdle.

Pleated side panels  
extend below the  
hem line. This  
dress is designed on  
long slenderizing  
lines and is an excellent  
value at  
this low price.

Black  
Navy  
Brown

39.50

Sizes 44½ to 52½

Other Silk Dresses in afternoon and evening styles  
for the Larger Woman from 25.00 to 175.00

## STOWELL'S

1822

1922

## FINE GOLD RINGS FOR GIFTS

(Illustrations slightly oversize to show detail.)



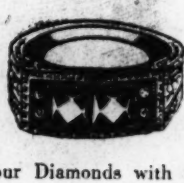
Ladies' 14k Green Gold Ring, of excellent pierced design, mounted with either fine cut Amethyst, Topaz or Garnet. Special price .....\$10 with Tourmaline .....\$13.50 Aquamarine .....\$15



Beautiful Fine Cut Topaz for men, mounted in extra heavy hand-carved 14k Gold Ring with antique finish. Price .....\$45



Fine Blue Aquamarine and two fine cut Diamonds. This ring has platinum top and sides on green gold mounting of attractive design. Price.....\$60



Four Diamonds with two facet-cut Black Onyx, in heavy platinum top, 14k Green Gold Ring of unusual smart design. Price .....\$85



Fine Full Cut White Diamond in heavy 18k White Gold Ring of square design, pierced and mill grained. Excellent value. Priced at .....\$100



Black Onyx Ring of new design, concave centre, mounted with fine cut Diamond. The 18k White Gold Setting is beautifully carved. Price.....\$37

Our Special 100th Anniversary  
Celebration Rings Include

Hexagonal Aquamarine in 14 kt. green gold setting at \$12

Square cut Amethyst in 14 kt. green gold setting at \$10

Two Diamonds and two synthetic Sapphires in Platinum top, 14 kt. setting at \$28

Large Amethyst of exceptional color in platinum top pierced 14 kt. green gold mounting at \$25

*A. Stowell & Co. Inc.*  
21 Winter St., Boston  
"Jewellers for 100 Years"

## Houghton and Dutton Co.

BOSTON

We Give and Redeem Legal Stamps



## Christmas Handkerchiefs For Men, Women and Children

There's never a time nor a place where handkerchiefs as gifts are not in good taste. But if there is any one time when they are in perfect accord, it is at Christmas Time. No matter how many hankies one may possess, a few more are welcome. Months have been spent in selecting this Christmas assortment, and proud as we are of the variety offered, we are equally enthusiastic over the values. Make your selections now.

### Men's

All-linen, hemstitched, each 25¢ to 1.00  
All-linen, initialled, each 29¢, 39¢, 59¢

Colored woven bordered handkerchiefs, each.....12½¢, 17¢, 25¢  
Fine white cotton, each 10¢, 12½¢, 17¢, 25¢

Fine white cotton, in boxes of six, 1.00  
Fine white cotton, initialled, box of six.....85¢

### Women's

All-linen, each.....12½¢ to 59¢  
All-linen, embroidered, each, 17¢ to 1.00

All-linen, initialled, box of six 1.25 to 3.54  
Fancy colored handkerchiefs, each 10¢ to 59¢

Embroidered handkerchiefs, box of three.....50¢ to 1.25  
Extra fine lawn, embroidered corners, ½-inch hems, each.....12½¢

### Children's Handkerchiefs

White and colored woven borders, six for.....1.00  
Colored woven borders, initialled, box of six.....1.50  
Children's white and colored handkerchiefs, box.....33¢ to 1.00

STREET FLOOR



## OPPOSITION TO ARMED FORCE TO PREVENT WAR IS VOICED

Association to Abolish War Votes to Protest Alleged  
Anti-Japanese Motion Picture

International progress toward permanent world peace and the settling of all problems among the nations by law and justice, instead of by the sword, was presented at a meeting of the Association to Abolish War, held in Perkins Hall, Boston, yesterday. Plans for spreading the message of peace through foreign lands were adopted by the meeting, and publication of a small volume of letters against war by the Rev. Henry W. Pinkham, secretary of the association, was authorized. Dr. Willard A. Paul acted as chairman.

One of the communications read to the members was a letter from S. O. Levinson of Chicago, chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War and co-author of the Knox-Levinson Plan, telling of his recent conversion to completely peaceful policies. His original "Plan" called for an international conference in which all nations, or as many as would come together, would agree to settle all disputes by judicial methods and consider war a crime. An "international police force," however, was included in the "Plan" to enforce the decrees of the international tribunal, which was considered by the association as equivalent to provision for war against a nation to insure peace. In his letter Mr. Levinson said, in part:

"I have recently reached the conclusion that no physical force is necessary in our program, not because I am a regular pacifist, but because I am not. It will not work. It will not do to send the sheriff or marshal or army to compel the execution of the decrees of the international court, because this, on real analysis, is tantamount to war. I have rather left this matter open in my original pamphlet with an inclination your way, but will soon get up an amended pamphlet in which I shall attempt to show that the use of force internationally is not necessary and will defeat the purpose of our program."

### Situation of States Cited

Mr. Pinkham explained that one of the framers of the United States Constitution had declared there was no way legally of preventing one State from going to war with another, but that the matter had been left open, with the hope that a feeling of national unity would prevent such a course. He intimated that the same feeling between nations could prevent war in the same way. One member pointed out that free trade among the states was probably as much a cause of peace as any other.

Initial arrangements with an Antwerp linguist to translate and publish various tracts of the association in European languages and distribute them in that continent were authorized by the meeting, and a sum of money was raised for the first venture of this sort. A small leaflet, including statements by Lloyd George, Francesco Nitti, Woodrow Wilson and others, indicating that Germany had not been the sole instigator of war, will be the first to be translated into German and distributed in Germany.

Portions of a letter from David Star Jordan, former president of the University of California, written from Tokyo, were read at the meeting. Professor Jordan said, in part:

"I am having an interesting time here. The military spirit is thoroughly subdued. The costly fiasco in Siberia has opened the eyes of everyone, and the Washington Conference came as a welcome rain in a thirsty field."

### Complaint to Be Registered

While Japan was the subject of discussion, Mr. Pinkham brought to the association's attention the fact that a motion picture entitled "The Pride of

Palomar," which he declared was evidently filmed for the express purpose of stirring up anti-Japanese sentiment, is soon to appear in Boston. The members authorized the secretary to write complaining of this film to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and Will Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. Members will write to Mayor Curley of Boston, individually. Mr. Hays, it was explained, is not responsible for this film, as it was produced by the Cosmopolitan Corporation, which has never joined his association for the betterment of motion pictures.

In reading a communication from New York, where the film recently was shown, Mr. Pinkham explained it was taken from a book by the same name, but that many objectionable scenes were added in production. The one that was considered the final scene which it is claimed unfairly provokes feelings that lead to war.

The Association adheres to the theory that war is inexcusable, being basically wrong, and that no reason whatever can justify it.

## BIG SHOE UNION ELECTION MONDAY

Fifty Locals Will Choose Central Organization Officials

LYNN, Dec. 9 (Special).—About 50 unions in various sections of the country, covering practically every branch of the shoe making trade, will participate in the election next Monday of general officers of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America, the new one big union of the shoe industry organized in Boston at conventions held in July and October.

The constitution as adopted at the Boston convention in October and re-drafted by the constitution committee since that time, has been made public for the first time, and will commence to function Jan. 1, 1923. There is still question as to what stand will be taken by the 16,000 members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union of Haverhill, because of the failure to submit official returns on the referendum poll by that union on amalgamation with the new organization. The Haverhill union has requested an extension of five or six weeks in which to make returns.

It has been unofficially reported in union circles that only six or seven Haverhill union officials have taken a stand in favor of the merger, the remainder having registered disapproval of the proposed amalgamation. Failure of the Haverhill organization to participate in elections next Monday, also swayed the vote of two Lynn locals, both of which have declined to vote for officers on Monday, on the ground that the election should be delayed until the Haverhill organization has been given an opportunity to reach a definite decision.

The 50 locals voting on Monday have already applied for charters in the new organization. The following union organizations are represented among those that will vote: The United Shoe Workers of America, the Allied Shoe Workers, Shoe Pattern Workers of Lynn, Amalgamated Fitters of New York, Children's Shoe Workers of New York, Independent Edgemakers of Salem, and independent unions at Chelsea and Springfield, Me. The rank and file of the United Shoe Workers will probably poll a referendum on the

advisability of joining the Amalgamated about the middle of January. Among union officials, it is contended that the success or failure of the new big union depends upon the action of the Shoe Workers' Protective of Haverhill, which remains the only large organization of the shoe trade that has not entered the fold.

## TEXTILE WORKERS TO SEEK INCREASE

Time Nearly Ripe for Demands, Says Official

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 9.—That the time is nearly ripe for the presentation of demands to New England textile manufacturers by their employees for the restoration of the wage scale prior to the 22 1/2 per cent reduction of Dec. 20, 1920, was the opinion expressed last night by international president Thomas F. McMahon, of the United Textile Workers after he had been in conference at Pawtucket, R. I. with Mrs. Sarah Conboy, international secretary of the U. T. W., who arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. On the basis of present wages, this increase would amount to approximately 29 per cent Mr. McMahon said.

The U. T. W. leader said that the Doffers Union of Fall River has already presented its demands for an increase to the manufacturers of that city, and that the executive council of the United Textile Workers will take up the matter at its next meeting in Fall River.

What action the Rhode Island Textile Council will take will probably be decided upon Sunday afternoon at a meeting to be held in Pawtucket, according to Mr. McMahon. The entire matter, he said, rests with the workers themselves, who will be called upon to express their desire or lack of desire to demand an increase through the union ballot box.

## VETERANS OBTAIN GOVERNMENT LAND

Commissioner Spry Issues Land Office Report

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—For the first time in years the work of the General Land Office is practically on a current basis, Commissioner Spry declared today in his annual report. Final homestead entries are now acted upon within from 30 to 90 days after the final certificate has been issued. Approximately 5000 more patents were issued during the fiscal year than in the previous one, involving an increase of 2,787,000 acres.

Total cash receipts for the year showed a surplus of \$3,848,598. During the year 117,535 acres were thus restored to the public domain. Entries under the stock-raising homestead act were 17,922.

Substantial progress was noted in reclamation of desert lands; 1671 final desert land entries were received and 1656 patents issued during the year. Under the Federal Water Power Act applications aggregating 674,000 acres were received for action.

Under acts of Congress conferring upon former service men the preferential right of entry for 90 days in advance of other disposition of lands released from withdrawal or segregation through survey or resurvey, 475,790 acres were restored to entry, and 1,836,900 acres opened on survey. During the year six national forests were enlarged, five under special acts of Congress, and one reduced. Three hundred more applications for mineral patents were received during the year than in the previous one. Homestead entries in Alaska have been made extensively; 73 original entries were made during the fiscal year, embracing an area of 10,611 acres, while 71 final entries were made.

## NEAR EAST RELIEF APPEAL SENT OUT

New Hampshire Governor Calls on People to Unite

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 9 (Special).—Gov. Albert O. Brown has appointed a state committee on Near East relief and has called upon all public spirited people to unite in the raising of a fund in this State. Maj. Frank Knox, publisher of the Manchester Union-Leader, has been appointed chairman of the committee.

Governor Brown will attend the President's conference on the dry law if it means business and comes before the close of his administration, he says. He recently declined an invitation to the regular session of the "House of Governors," which will be held at White Sulphur Springs, on Dec. 18, 19 and 20.

Governor Brown is a staunch prohibitionist, but Governor-elect Fred H. Brown never has been conspicuous as a dry. The New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League was actively against him and did what it could to elect his opponent.

What the Governor-elect will do, however, with regard to law enforcement is another matter and, although his sympathies may not be with prohibition it is believed that he would attend any conference called by the President on this matter.

The present Governor has often been quoted as a defender of bone dry prohibition. He believes the dry policy has been of great benefit to

New Hampshire and also claims that the law is being enforced here better than in most places.

## DURANT INJUNCTION ACTION SUSPENDED

Agreement of counsel has prevented the issuance of an injunction by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts preventing The Durant, Inc., from buying the old "circus lot" on Huntington Avenue, opposite the Opera House, Boston, for the erection of a \$4,000,000 recreation center for women. Miss Helen West Bradley, counsel for the Durant, and Percy G. Bolster, representing the insurgent element of the organization, agreed that the injunction petition of the insurgents be withdrawn, but the exact nature of the agreement was not revealed.

The principal cause of complaint against the purchase of the property is that it is too far removed from Copley Square, originally picked out as the most favorable location. It is also objected that the Durant would pay more for the property than its appraised value.

## RADIO PRODUCTS, INC. SECURITIES TABOOED

Acting under the Massachusetts blue sky law, the State Department of Public Utilities today handed down decisions barring the further sale of the securities of the Radio Products, Inc., and the Shoe Service Corporation. The radio concern had planned to issue a capital stock of \$200,000 and the shoe concern, \$99,000.

## CHEKA POWER IS ABOLISHED, ASSERTS UKRAINE COMMISSAR

Workers and Peasants Are Given Legal Procedure  
Courses to Train Them to Serve as Judges

KHARKOV, Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence).—The main features of the legal system now prevailing in the Ukrainian Republic were outlined in an interview with Mr. Skripkin, the commissar for justice. Mr. Skripkin himself is a typical product of the revolutionary storm that has swept great numbers of workers and peasants into the highest administrative and technical posts. A plain Cossack worker he rose to his present position chiefly as a result of his devotion to the revolutionary cause.

Mr. Skripkin first of all explained the general organization of the Ukrainian courts.

"Minor cases," he said, "are handled by a people's judge, with the assistance of two jurors. In more serious cases the number of jurors is increased to six. The judges are chosen from those who have had judicial training and from selected workers and peasants who take special courses in legal procedure. They are elected by the soviets from lists of candidates put out by the trade unions in the cities and by peasant committees in the villages. The jurors are chosen from lists of workers and peasants. From the lower courts there is a right of appeal to a higher court, in which all

the members are people's judges. And we have a supreme tribunal, whose members are elected by the executive committee of the Soviet Congress.

"Our courts never impose definite sentences. They fix maximum and minimum terms of imprisonment, determined by the seriousness of the crime; and the date of the offender's release depends on his conduct while he is in prison. We recognize that ignorance and unemployment are two powerful factors in making criminals and so we give general and trade education in our prisons. Our prisoners are not sweated in their labor; the eight-hour day holds good for our prisons as well as for our factories.

"Banditism? This has quite disappeared as a serious disturbance to our national life."

I asked Mr. Skripkin whether the extra-legal powers formerly possessed by the "Cheka" had been bestowed on any other body.

"The Cheka was abolished as the emergency of war and counter-revolution which called it into existence disappeared," he replied. "Like all states, we have a political police force, known as the G. P. U. But this is purely an organ of criminal investigation. It possesses no judicial functions whatever."

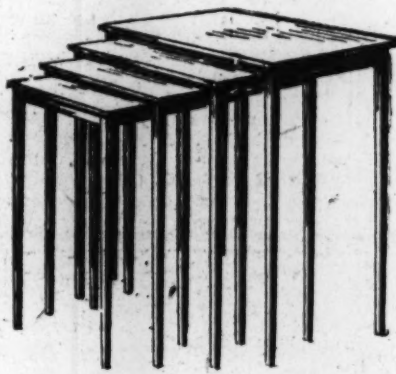


## Wanted In Every Home



A new table in the home is like a new friend. It merges gently into your regard and endears itself by association. One good-looking table may transform a room.

Tables have so many uses, adapt themselves to so many places, that the gift of a table always brings sincere thanks. Every woman wants and should have one or more of each of the tables shown here.



Brown mahogany gateleg, 38x22 inches, \$22.50

Mahogany nest tables, \$30

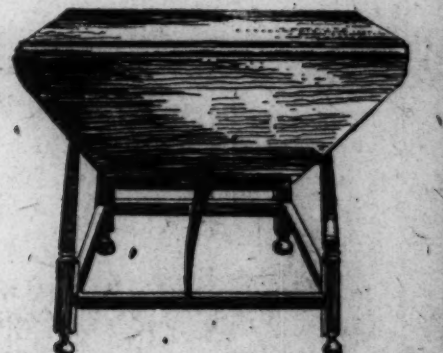
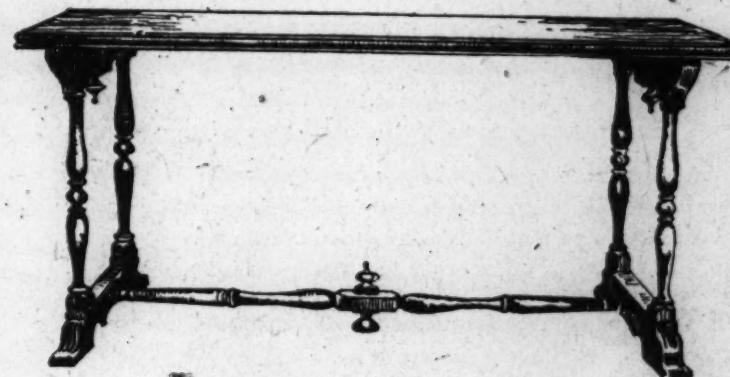
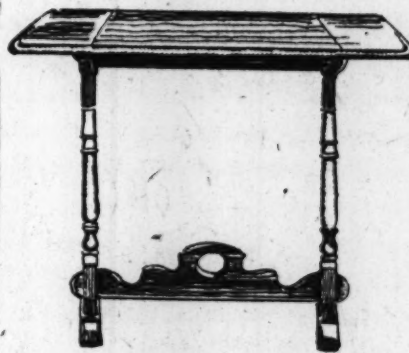
Walnut Italian elbow table, \$17.50

Mahogany sofa table, \$45

Mahogany butterfly table, open grain finish, \$32

Mahogany game table, \$35

Mahogany tip table with scalloped edge, \$14.50



## PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

Near the Arlington Street Subway Station—a few steps from Boylston Street, Boston

## Hurwitch Bros.

ANNOUNCE A

## CLEARANCE SALE

Beginning Monday, December 11

## 25% Reduction

ON ALL READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS

### COATS

MOTOR COATS AND  
SPORT COATS  
FUR-TRIMMED DAY AND  
EVENING WRAPS

### DRESSES

DAY TIME FROCKS  
EVENING GOWNS  
STREET DRESSES  
EXCLUSIVE MODELS

### SUITS

THREE-PIECE COSTUMES  
TWO-PIECE SUITS  
FUR-TRIMMED AND  
EMBROIDERED MODELS

EVERYTHING NEW—NOTHING RESERVED

## 20% Concession

NOW OFFERED ON ALL CUSTOM ORDERS  
PLACED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE JANUARY 1ST

HURWITCH BROS. : 344 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON







## PROTESTANTS PLAN DAY-SCHOOL SYSTEM

Mass Meeting Called for 850  
New York Pastors to Lay  
Out Instruction Course

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—To stimulate general interest in the plan of the Protestant Teachers' Association to conduct week-day religious study for children in the Protestant churches of New York City, a meeting, to which 850 pastors of the Greater City are to be invited, will be held in one of the large downtown church edifices on Jan. 29, 1923, at 11 a. m. This meeting will be open to the public.  
This action, as reported recently in The Christian Science Monitor, is based on a recommendation of Judge Thomas C. T. Grain of the Court of Special Sessions, made at the regular monthly meeting of the Central Church League of the New York Federation of Churches in the parish house of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires is the rector of this church and chairman of the Central Church League.

**Finds Ignorance of Creeds**  
The Rev. Percy T. Edron, pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church, expressed hearty approval of the plan to conduct week-day religious study in the Protestant churches for public school children. He said that the urgent need for such work was revealed to him during the World War when he served as an army chaplain. Mr. Edron was astounded at the ignorance manifested by the Protestant soldiers toward the teachings of their creeds as compared to members of other religious organizations, who showed careful schooling, in their respective lines of faith.

Dr. James Palmer of the Biblical Seminary, presented a report on week-day religious study conducted in the 44 churches of the Central Church League, including the Park Avenue and Madison Avenue Baptist, the Hicksite Friends, Christ Church, Augustus Adolphus and St. Peter's Lutheran churches, and the Central Adams Memorial Church of the Covenant, John Hall Memorial and Madison Square Church House of the Presbyterian denomination. The Madison Avenue Baptist Church is reported to have a daily school for religious study with 10 pupils in attendance, the other churches maintaining a weekly school, each attended by from 10 to 800 pupils.

Judge Crain, the principal speaker at the meeting in St. Thomas' Church Parish House, defined religious education as "not so much the communicating of religious knowledge as the development of the spiritual nature so that all impulses to do right may be strengthened, and wrong impulses weakened." He continued:  
The city-wide plan of securing week-day religious instruction, would be to form by appointment from the Protestant denominational bodies a Board of Week-Day Religious Education, the members to serve without pay. This board would have all powers of supervision and control that the denomination could confer. Such a board should employ a salaried officer to be called the City Superintendent of Religious Schools. The city should be divided into districts with a superintendent of religious education in each.

**Full Information Desired**  
The schools should be in charge of qualified teachers from the Protestant Teachers' Association, reinforced by volunteers from the churches or parishes. There should be a uniform curriculum, non-sectarian but containing every proposition found in the creed. The schools would be housed in buildings provided through the voluntary action of the official boards or officers of the various local churches.

The schools for religious education should be opened on the first Monday in May, 1923, the intervening time being needed to get ready. On Jan. 2, 1923, representatives appointed by the different Protestant denominational bodies will meet to determine the curriculum, textbooks, and other details.  
In presenting the idea of holding a large meeting, to which the 850 Protestant ministers of Greater New York should be invited to attend, Judge Crain recommended that the invitations be sent by registered letter over the signatures of 40 leading pastors.

The Central Church League of the New York Federation of Churches appointed the following committee to deal with Judge Crain's proposals: the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, the Rev. Percy Edron, the Rev. William B. Miller. This committee will draft the letter and obtain the signatures of 40 clergymen to it. It was this committee that recommended to the New York Federation of Churches the holding of the mass meeting.

**Favorable Action Taken**  
The Rev. H. F. La Flamme, staff secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, informs The Christian Science Monitor that the Times Square and Chelsea-Pennsylvania church leagues of the federation, representing about 50 local church bodies, have taken favorable action on the project of week-day religious instruction for public school children. The West Central Park League of the Federation, comprising 38 churches, will also act favorably on the matter.

Mr. La Flamme announces that the general committee is being appointed by the New York Federation of Churches. He also states that there are about 1200 Protestant churches in Greater New York which are expected to back the new program.  
Miss Mary Wood Newton, director of the Protestant Teachers' Association which is actively sponsoring the week-day religious work for Protestant public school children, announces a meeting to be held in one of the Fifth Avenue churches on the afternoon of Jan. 14, at which Bishop William T. Manning will deliver an address on the subject of religious education.

**ONTARIO BEE KEEPERS CONVENT**  
TORONTO, Dec. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Over 400 delegates attended the forty-second annual convention of the Ontario Bee Keepers' Association which opened here yesterday. It was decided to appoint a committee to wait on the Ontario Government to press for increased funds, the present allowance being only \$7000 per year.

# B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

BEGINNING MONDAY

## A Special Pre-Holiday Sale of CHOICE ORIENTAL RUGS

(in small sizes) carefully selected for the purpose of providing for thoughtful, discriminating gift-seekers an opportunity for securing really beautiful, characterful and enduring gifts

at prices far below actual values

500 Persian & Caucasian Rugs

averaging 4x7 feet

at \$58.00

800 Oriental Rugs

of various types, including two new shipments from Eastern and Central Persia; averaging 3½x6 feet

at \$38.00

Also 600 SEMI-ANTIQUE SADDLE BAGS

from Persia and Turkestan

at the extremely low price of . . . \$9.75

Rug Department, Fifth Floor

Gold and Silver Slippers

of metal cloths and brocades -

are an important item of the feminine evening costume in these sybaritic times

The many charming models offered for selection embody all of the newest style features; including strap and opera effects, as well as the quaint and bewitching Colonials—which have returned to us this season in more delightful guise than ever.

Slipper Buckles

of rhinestones or cut steel, are shown in many attractive designs at prices ranging from

\$4.75 to 50.00 per pair

Women's Shoe Department, Second Floor.

Gold and Silver Hosiery

for formal evening wear

is shown (reasonably priced) in many fascinating varieties—in medium weight, in the popular chiffon weight, with openwork clocks or with openwork instep.

Hosiery Department, First Floor.

Imported Metal-brocaded Silks

so much in demand by women of fashion for evening gowns and wraps, immediately rivet the attention upon entering the Silk Department

Of unsurpassed beauty and splendor, many of these rare fabrics—but recently arrived from Europe—were produced for and are controlled exclusively by B. Altman & Co. The collection, as a whole, embraces some of the most sumptuous and costly textiles in the world.

Displayed on the First Floor.

For Monday

Women's

Evening and Dinner Gowns

of extremely handsome character

at \$78.00

for one-half the regular price for gowns of equal value

These are essentially gowns for formal functions; fashionable models, variously composed of gold or silver metal, chiffon velvet, flat silk crepe, embroidered chiffons in elaborate effects of crystal or silver, and a number of charming creations in all-over lace.

Ready-to-wear Gowns, Third Floor.







SOUTH MODIFIES  
MIGRATION RULEIntercollegiate Conference Holding  
an Important Meeting  
at Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9 (Special).—The second annual meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference is being held here. It opened Friday afternoon with much argument on the migratory rule and summer baseball, two of the most important items scheduled to be taken up by the conference.

Adjournment for the first day found the summer baseball rule in an unsettled condition. That part of the rule which permitted college players to accept a maximum of \$7 a day expense money was abolished and the following rule substituted:

No student shall be eligible to participate in intercollegiate contests if he has played on any baseball team which is a member of an organized league operating under the national agreement and under supervision of the National Baseball Commission. To the list of professional teams thus prohibited shall be added all the teams in any state which declare professional institutions of such state declare professional from which they declare their own players.

The session adjourned before Dr. S. V. Sanford, president of the S. I. C., could be called upon to rule upon this action, and the matter will be taken up at today's meeting and fully decided upon.

The strict migratory rule as adopted by the Conference last year was modified to a certain extent, but is still strict enough for the purpose of the Conference. After a long argument to repeal the entire rule an amendment was adopted that a student migrating from one college to another could not compete in the branch of athletics in which he participated at the college he left.

Members hit a snag when the question of increasing the membership was brought up. Virginia Military Institute put in an application for membership which was referred to the committee on colleges. An invitation was extended to V. M. I. when the Conference was first organized, which was declined by the Virginia college. The conference voted on a resolution to change the first football practice date from Sept. 10 to Sept. 5. A proposition to limit the basketball season to 12 games for any one college was also lost. At today's meeting the eligibility of 18 or more college players will probably be voted on. Georgia School of Technology will put the case of their past season football star, J. W. Brewster '23, before the committee. Brewster played five minutes of football one season and Tech will try to get the Conference to give him another year of football. Following are the members at the conference:

University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Clemson College, University of Florida, Georgia School of Technology, University of Georgia, University of Kentucky, Louisiana State University, University of Maryland, Mississippi A. & M. College, University of Mississippi, North Carolina State College, University of North Carolina, University of South Carolina, University of Tennessee, Tulane University, Vanderbilt University, University of Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Washington & Lee University.

S. V. Sanford, the University of Georgia, is president of the Conference. J. B. Crenshaw of Georgia Tech is vice-president and N. W. Dougherty of the University of Tennessee secretary and treasurer.

U. S. College Invited  
to Send Team to Paris

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 9.—The University of Pennsylvania has received an invitation from athletic officials of the University of Paris to send a team to the world college championship meet in Paris next spring. Coach Lawson Robertson announced that the team will be ready to leave May 8. In the midst of the American season. Because of this, Robertson said it was doubtful whether the invitation would be accepted.

JACKSON AND HAHMAN WILL  
SPEND WEEK ON THE ROADFormer Must Meet Four Formidable Rivals in National  
Interstate Billiard TourneyTHREE-CUSHION BILLIARD LEAGUE  
STANDING

Player	High	Low	Run	FC
T. S. Denton, Kansas City	11	5	11	583
J. M. Layton, St. Louis	11	5	11	583
R. L. Canfield, N. Y.	12	6	9	567
Clarence Jackson, Detroit	9	7	10	525
H. Wakefield, Milwaukee	9	7	10	525
Otto Reisel, Philadelphia	9	7	11	523
P. E. Maupome, Chicago	9	7	11	523
C. A. McCourt, Pittsburgh	9	7	12	500
John Hahman, Cleveland	2	1	14	500
H. H. Heal, Toledo	11	8	11	393
Byron Gillette, Buffalo	6	10	8	375
Frank Lopez, Cleveland	12	12	12	333
George Moore, New York	4	10	8	336
E. W. Lookabaugh, Pittsburgh	3	13	8	118

## Special from Monitor Bureau

## CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Contestants

from two Great Lake cities in the championship race of the National Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League. Clarence Jackson of Detroit and John Hahman of Cleveland pack their bags tonight to spend next week on the road. Each encounters four antagonists, Jackson starting at Milwaukee Tuesday and winding up at Kansas City Friday, while Hahman opens at Pittsburgh Monday and closes in New York Thursday. By far the most formidable array of rivals is faced by Jackson, who must meet leaders, Harry Wakefield of Milwaukee, J. M. Layton of St. Louis, and T. S. Denton of Kansas City, and one uncertain opponent, P. E. Maupome of Chicago, who hangs to the middle of the table of standing. This is to be the Detroit aspirant's first opportunity to make a systematic raid on first place.

Although one of the favorites for

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE WINS  
THE NORTH CENTRAL TITLEFirst Conference Football Season in That Section Is  
Featured by a Stirring Race for HonorsNORTH CENTRAL INTERCOLLEGIATE  
FOOTBALL CONFERENCE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Tied	P. C.
South Dakota State	4	1	0	750
Creighton	3	1	0	500
N. Dakota University	3	1	0	500
Des Moines University	1	0	0	500
St. Thomas	1	0	0	500
North Dakota State	1	0	0	500
Morningside	0	1	0	000
Nebraska Wesleyan	0	1	0	000
So. Dakota University	0	1	0	000

## BROOKINGS, S. D., Dec. 9.—(Special).

The first football season of the North Central Intercollegiate Conference was successful in every way, and was featured by a stirring race, which was finally settled at Omaha on Thanksgiving Day, when South Dakota State defeated Creighton, 25 to 14, thereby winning the Conference title. The defeat sent Creighton from first place to a tie with North Dakota University for second honors. St. Thomas and Des Moines were tied for the third position, while North Dakota State, by reason of their defeat of Morningside, in their final game on Thanksgiving Day, ended on the fourth rung of the Conference ladder. Below them in the order named were Morningside, Nebraska Wesleyan, and South Dakota University, none of whom broke into the win column.

South Dakota State started the season slowly with a 12-to-0 win from St. Thomas. The next week the Staters were keyed up for the Wisconsin game, which they lost, 20 to 6. On Oct. 21, North Dakota University sprung the big surprise of the Conference season by administering a 16-to-6 defeat to the Southerners. However, the S. D. Staters came back in the closing weeks of their campaign, defeating North Dakota State, 25 to 14, and Creighton, 25 to 14, and annexing the championship, after they had been held to a 7-to-7 tie by their old rivals, South Dakota University, on Oct. 28. Coach C. A. West had one of his usual strong machines, built around a heavy line, and a speedy backfield—a team that could pass, plunge or run the ends with equal skill. Bob Coffey, right halfback; Frank Welch, quarterback; Clarence Schutte, fullback, and Frank Coffey, center, were the outstanding players of the local machine.

Creighton had a successful season, losing only one Conference contest, and that the final game to South Dakota State. Malcolm Badridge, an old Yale star, had typical Creighton team. It started the season slowly, but in November had reached the height of its power, and its 9-to-0 win from the Michigan Aggies, Nov. 18, stamped it as one of the leading eleven in the west. Coached in true Yale style it combined old-style football with a good forward pass attack, and its heavy, fast-charging line was the big asset in the team's play. Nighbor Lane, quarterback, was one of the best backs in the Conference—a great passer, a good kicker, and a sure ground gainer. Captain Bendelage, at end was the mainstay in the line, and played a steady game throughout the season.

North Dakota's backfield, composed entirely of veterans, failed to come up to its past play; but the green line came through in splendid fashion, and its excellent defense, which held Minnesota to a 6-to-0 score, combined with sporadic flashes of form from the backs, gave the college a successful season. A 6 to 0 defeat at the hands of St. Thomas put North Dakota out of the running for the championship. Coach Paul Davis, who loses only three men this year, will make a strong bid for the title in 1923. Captain-Elect, Walter Burkman, a halfback, and Currie, tackle, were the outstanding players of the northern machine.

Coach Joseph Brandy had the best team at St. Thomas, that the college has ever turned out. South Dakota State being the only team to win from the Cadets. A 7-to-2 win from Hamline that gave St. Thomas the championship of the Minnesota colleges, was the most notable win of the season. The team was built for the forward-pass and this, with occasional end runs, furnished a strong offensive.

Coach Joseph Brandy had the best team at St. Thomas, that the college has ever turned out. South Dakota State being the only team to win from the Cadets. A 7-to-2 win from Hamline that gave St. Thomas the championship of the Minnesota colleges, was the most notable win of the season. The team was built for the forward-pass and this, with occasional end runs, furnished a strong offensive.

## LEADERS ARE STILL TIED

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The last day of the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden found the Brocco-Coburn and Greidel-Bellotti teams tied for the lead. At noon they had covered 2255 miles and eight laps. The Egg-Katon combination was a lap behind. The contest closed late tonight. Greidel-McNamara, Madden-Kaiser, Horan-Fitzsimmons and Grimm-Castano were two laps to the rear, while the following trailed at three laps. McKeen-Rutt, Vaylly-Lewis, and Bello-Gaffney. Kopsky and Azzini were behind four laps and Grene and Gay last, six laps.

## MISS EDERLE BREAKS RECORD

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Miss Gertrude Ederle of the Women's Swimming Association is today champion of the world for a new American 100-yard free-style record for a 60-foot pool in winning the metropolitan A. C. championship at the City Athletic Club. She swam the distance in 1m. 46s., clipping one-fifth of a second from the record held jointly by Miss Ethelma Bleibrey of this city and Miss Ruth Smith of Columbus, O.

## CHICAGO BOWLING MEET

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—At the end of the first seven days of play in the Chicago Bowling Association championship tournament Joseph Webber and Thomas Sughrue are tied with totals of 667. James Flinn was world's classic champion, has rolled 608. In the doubles M. Rozek and J. Kodl lead by a total of 1169, with Glen Fisher and Edward Blouin only one pin behind.

## NEW HOCKEY DIRECTORS

The Hockey Association of New England has added as directors G. C. Currier and H. C. Durrell of Arlington. Mr. Currier has been appointed chairman of a committee on the organization of hockey teams and leagues in suburban Boston, and Mr. Durrell has been appointed chairman of a committee on schoolboy hockey.

## PARK MOTOR LIVERY

145 Ipswich St., Boston, Mass.  
The most satisfactory Auto Renting Service  
VERY LATEST PACKARD TWIN SIX LIMOUSINES AND LANDAULETS  
Telephone Back Bay 6142  
Malba on the Sound, Long Island  
Hollow tile stucco Elizabethan house. One-car garage. Lot 60x148. Flower garden, porch, screen, storm shade. Brant gas furnace. Pittsburgh-Round hot water heater. Trains porch from Penn. station, up to 1:22 a. m. Three minutes from station. House one block from Water from New York. House one block from Water. All about house. Tennis and bathing beach. Flat. Lovely pleasant community school. Stores, separate from place but at convenient distance. Nine rooms (large living room), good sized bedroom, plenty closet space. Two baths. Chamberlain weather strips all through house. Splendid woodwork—excellent condition.  
Phone BRant 5914, or FISHing 3812.

Proposed Changes in  
College Wrestling

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—August Peterson, wrestling coach at Columbia University, has recently submitted a list of proposed changes in wrestling rules of the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association. A number of Mr. Peterson's proposals have been adopted by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States; and it appears probable that when the intercollegiate body meets in New York this month the proposals will be favorably acted upon. If so, the results will be as far-reaching as the changes which were inaugurated in intercollegiate swimming rules last week.

The main purpose which the prospective rules are designed to accomplish is to prevent "stalling" or "holding down" much, and to eliminate system bouts become monotonous from the spectator's point of view because of this habit. When a contestant is up against a particularly dangerous adversary he is not apt to take chances by trying various holds; but, if he can win by a single throw, he will content himself with holding the other man down. If neither succeeds in getting his opponent's shoulders to the mat the decision is reached principally by determining which man remained on top the longest. Peterson's proposals would make it impossible for a wrestler to do away with timekeepers who would take the seconds on each man. There would be but one time, as in A. A. U. competition, and he would merely start and call the bout. In only one case would he have to take cognizance of seconds as applied to hold, and that is when it becomes apparent that one of the contestants is deliberately holding his opponent to the mat. On such occasions the referee would signal the timekeeper, and at the expiration of two minutes the wrestlers would be required to start over again from a standing position.

It is proposed that bouts in dual competitions should be of 10 minutes' duration, unless a fall is secured; while in the intercollegiate 15-minute periods should be allowed. Peterson's suggestions provide for two judges, as in boxing competition, to be selected from the audience, or agreed upon by the managers of the teams. The judges would be required to write the name of their choice on a slip of paper and submit it to the announcers. If there should be a discrepancy, the referee would make the final decision. The following point scoring system forms the essential part of the prospective plan:

Points: 2—For aggressiveness on feet;  
3—For aggressiveness while lying;  
1—For getting out from under and regaining standing position;  
2—For getting out from under and securing top position;  
2—For bringing opponent to mat and securing top position.

"A competitor is to be considered on top when he is in a position to take the referee's hold, which is an arm over body and the other hand on opponent's arm." The fact that the number of points listed in the table total 10 is coincidental, and any number of points may be scored in a bout.

Peterson also incidentally proposes that the full Nelson, toe hold, strangle hold, and the hammer lock forced about the right ankle or outward should be barred; and that the referee should be given the discretion to bar any other hold which looks dangerous.

## DRAKE AWARDS 12 LETTERS

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 8 (Special).—Twelve members of the undefeated Drake football squad, which tied up the University of Nebraska for the Missouri Valley championship, were awarded letters here today. The Drake team finished the season with a one-sided victory over the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville. Drake will lose seven men from this year's team by graduation. They are as follows: Cleatie Devine, I. J. Armstrong, Raymond Peterson, A. L. Krueger, E. B. Marsh, R. A. Heath, Charles Denton. In addition to the above-mentioned players who will be given the honorary letter are R. E. Ingelfeller '25, Alfred Stocking '25, William Roetter '24, Kenneth McLuen '25, S. E. Orsburn '25. The first 12 players will also receive gold footballs, while the second string men will receive silver footballs as watch fobs, a gift of Drake University.

## TUTTS ELECTS R. K. TYLER

MEYFORD, Mass., Dec. 9 (Special).—R. K. Tyler '24 of Irlington, Mass., was elected captain of the 1923 football team at Tufts College yesterday. Tyler was one of the most brilliant players on Coach E. L. Casey's eleven this fall. He played every minute of every game throughout the 1922 season. The players who were awarded letters for this year are Capt. Francis Barrett '23, H. R. Rice '23, E. A. Thompson '23, John Hennessey '25, E. W. Cook '25, E. Chadonnet '24, Charles Hughes '24, Ernest Martin '23, Francis Roach '24, A. G. Tirrell '23, Arthur Kattari '23, W. B. Morrell '23, A. D. Galvariski '24, Carlton Eileman '24, Nathan Roach '25, John Wilson '25, and Alli Cohen '24. D. F. Sabine of Yorkers will be manager next year.

## WESTMINSTER WINS, 1 TO 0

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8 (Special).—The Westminster hockey teams of Yale and New Haven tonight opened their season, Westminster winning, 1 to 0. Lowery scored the only goal. Yale's regular team was not present, Coach Wannamaker and number of reserves filling in.

## Headquarters

For the BEST in Umbrellas, made with "Sewon" guaranteed steel frames. Thousands of different handles to choose from.

## FOR GIFTS

No gift is more appreciated, more useful or more lasting than Manning's Umbrella. Buy direct. All styles, all prices. From \$1.00 to \$25.00.

## Manning's UMBRELLA SHOP

453 Washington Street  
DEXTER BUILDING  
Between Winter St. and Temple St.  
BOSTON

"Has It a Broken Rib?"

Syracuse Squad Will  
Meet English Teams

Syracuse, Dec. 8

PROF. L. D. COX, vice-president of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse League and coach of the Syracuse University, received a cable last night from Capt. F. L. Koylan, of the Oxford University twelve, definitely closing negotiations for a Syracuse lacrosse invasion of England in the late spring.

The Syracuse squad will sail for England May 31. A contest with Cambridge University is scheduled for June 9 and a game with Oxford June 14. The Syracuse twelve will play four other games against all-star teams picked in Great Britain.

YALE CORPORATION  
NAMES SECRETARY  
OF THE UNIVERSITY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9 (Special).

After a lapse of nearly six months since the retirement of Anson Phelps Stokes as secretary of Yale University, the corporation today elected Robert Maynard Hutchins '21 to the position. He is the son of the Rev. William James Hutchins, D.D., a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1892 and now president of Berea College. He prepared for college at Oberlin in 1915 and 1916, where his father was at the time a professor in the Graduate School of Theology.

Mr. Hutchins entered Yale in the fall of 1919, following service overseas, and graduated with the class of 1921. He was a member of the debating team, class orator, and won the DeForest prize, awarded to that "scholar of the senior class who shall write and pronounce an English oration in the best manner."

Since his graduation he has been a master at the Lake Placid-Florida School. Mr. Hutchins will take up his new duties on Jan. 1, 1923, at that time relieving Thomas W. Farnam, associate treasurer and comptroller, who has served as acting secretary.

## RECOUNT PETITION FILED

GLoucester, Mass., Dec. 9.—Mayor Percy W. Wheeler of this city yesterday filed a petition for a recount of the vote cast in the municipal election recently in which he was defeated for re-election by 169 votes. Wheeler is chairman of the American Race Committee of the International Fishermen's Race. The recount, it was announced, will start on Monday morning.

## WEST VIRGINIA ACCEPTS

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Dec. 8.—An announcement was made tonight that the West Virginia University football team has accepted an invitation to play the University of Oregon eleven at San Diego on Christmas Day. West Virginia did not lose a game this season.

## JUNIOR TRACK MEET DATE

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The National Junior Amateur Athletic Union indoor track and field championships for 1923 will be held Feb. 17 in the Seventy-Fourth Regiment Armory, Buffalo, N. Y. It was announced yesterday.

## INDIANA ELECTS NAY

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 8 (Special).—J. M. Nay '24 of Sheridan, Ind., was elected captain of the 1923 cross-country team of Indiana University. H. L. Warlick '23 and Captain-Elect Nay were awarded the varsity at the same time.

## Music and Theaters

The Harvard Dramatic Club announces the dates of its fall production as Dec. 12, 14, and 15, at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, evening performances, and Dec. 16 at the Hollis Street Theater, Boston, matinee. The fall play will be "The Life of Man," by Leonid Andreyev, an expressionistic drama in five scenes and a prologue. Following its usual policy of presenting only foreign plays that have not had previous public production in America, the Dramatic Club has brought this play from the Moscow Arts Theater, where it has been included in the repertoire for a number of years. A year ago the New York Theater Guild gave "The Life of Man" at a private performance for its subscribers.

The scenery for the entire production has been designed and executed by D. M. Oenslager '23, who has been in charge of the art department of the Dramatic Club for the past three years. The costumes are by Mr. Oenslager and John McAndrew '24. J. W. D. Seymour '17 is the coach; lighting is in charge of Donald Stralen '24; and stage direction by R. O. Rasch '23. There will be incidental music in the mood of the play by Conrad Salinger '23.

The three leading parts are played by Miss Maryalice Secoy as Wife of Man, Mr. J. J. Collier '23 as Man, and Mr. W. C. Jackson '23. Mr. Collier was Beranger in the Dramatic Club's spring production, and has been actively connected with the 47 Workshop and Dramatic Club for several seasons. Miss Secoy is also a member of the 47 Workshop and the Idle Club of Radcliffe. Mr. Jackson, who plays the Being in Grey has had experience in Dramatic Club productions in former years, and last spring was one of the authors of the Hasty Pudding show. The other members of the cast have been chosen from the undergraduate classes of Harvard and Radcliffe colleges.

## Newman Lecture

Khartoum was the subject of the Newman traveltalk last evening at Symphony Hall. It is to be repeated this afternoon at 2:15. The lecturer described incidents and scenes along a journey from Victoria Nyanza to Zanzibar. Further pictures of the wild life of the jungle, which have been a feature of this series, were presented. The subject of next week's talks on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon is "Sudan to Cairo." There will be extra showings of wild animals and savage life on Friday evening, Dec. 22, and Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23.

## "The Tzar's Bride"

Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Tzar's Bride" was presented last night at the Boston Opera House by the Russian Grand Opera Company. The opera was played for the first time in Boston. Its first production was in 1899 at the Moscow Private Theater and it was again played at the Maryinsky Theater, where a larger public confirmed the success already accorded the work. In novelty of plot and treatment it is far inferior to the same composer's "Snow Maiden." The subject of the opera has to do with a custom relating to the selection of an imperial bride during the reign of Ivan the Terrible. The music partakes of the style of

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday unsettled, probably followed by snow or rain; fresh northwest, shifting to northeast winds. Cloudy and colder tonight; Sunday unsettled, snow or rain; moderate to fresh northwest, shifting to northeast winds.

## Weather Outlook for the Week

Beginning Monday in North and Middle Atlantic States: Temperatures below normal, mostly cloudy with likelihood of rain and possibly snows first part.

## Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	36
Boston	36
Buffalo	36
Calgary	36
Chicago	36
Denver	36
Des Moines	36
Eastport	36
Galveston	36
Hatfield	36
Helena	36
Jacksonville	36
St. Paul	36
Washington	36

## WAKEFIELD AND MOORE DIVIDE

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Harry Wakefield of Milwaukee, divided honors with George Moore, New York representative, yesterday in the Interstate Professional Three-cushion Billiard League tournament. In the afternoon the Milwaukee billiardist defeated Moore by a margin of 50 to 20. Moore made the highest run of the game, a cluster of six. The Gotham player turned the tables on his rival in the evening, when he defeated Wakefield by a margin of 50 to 28 in 75 innings. Moore made a run of four as the highest cluster for this match.

## SPRINGSTEEN MADE CAPTAIN

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 8.—At a meeting of the Lehigh University football team today, W. W. Springsteen of Detroit was elected captain of the football team for the season of 1923. His election was unanimous. Springsteen is a junior. He made the varsity during his first year in college.

## FLORIDA TO PLAY ARMY

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Dec. 9.—The University of Florida football team will meet the army eleven at West Point next Oct. 6. It was definitely announced by university officials today. The announcement followed receipt of a telegram from officials of the service eleven confirming Florida's acceptance of the date.

The  
handy  
way to  
buy them



in the new  
21b. carton



## AMERICANS FIND NATIVE SCENERY EXCELS EUROPE'S FAMED RESORTS

Visitors to National Parks Increase to 1,250,000—50,000 Motorists Camp in Yellowstone

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Americans who spend millions abroad for scenery and recreation are told in the annual report of the National Park Service that these may be found in greater abundance and beauty in their native land.

Winter sports, now in the minds of those who can afford the ever-increasing cost of a trip to Font-Romeu in the French Pyrenees, or somewhere in the Swiss Alps, are among the things that may be had here at home. The report calls attention to "the unexcelled opportunities offered in the national parks for winter vacationing and winter sports," and asserts:

"Those in Yosemite Valley are declared to surpass the offerings of many foreign winter resorts. Rocky Mountain, Mt. Rainier, and Lafayette national parks are also available for winter sports in surroundings unexcelled."

### All Tastes Provided For

Advantages of the national parks for all-year-round activities are also portrayed. Yellowstone and the other parks offer scenic possibilities, and accommodations are offered "to meet the varied tastes and all degrees of income, means and inclination."

Stephen P. Mather, director of the National Park Service in sending the report to Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, reviewed the history of America's parks and their increasing popularity as evidenced during the last year, which marked the fiftieth anniversary of Yellowstone.

During the year 1,250,000 persons visited the parks, an increase of nearly 50,000 over the record established the year before. This showed an increase of approximately 882,000 over the visitors in 1915.

Taking up in detail the several parks, the report in part says:

Yellowstone Park is reported as having had its most successful season. Of the 51,596 motorists coming in their own cars, 50,000 camped out in the free public camp grounds with their own equipment. The park trail system was used by saddle-horse parties more than ever before. Yellowstone Park probably offers the best trout fishing in the country.

In spite of a severe winter the park antelope herd was the only one to suffer much loss. This loss is reported as having been largely made up. The buffalo herd is increasing so rapidly that legislation is needed authorizing the disposition of surplus buffalo in order to keep the herd within the winter feeding capacity of the hay ranch.

Travel into Yosemite Park passed the 100,000 mark in spite of the poor condition of the park roads. It would seem that the time has now come when, if the Government is to fulfill its obligations to the people visiting Yosemite, Congress should provide ample funds for the improvement of the park road system.

### New Grand Cañon Facility

Grand Cañon Park is enjoying its greatest year. In 1922, 34,700 persons having visited it the past year. In order that visitors would make wider use of the cañon trails and thus gain a complete view of the vastness of the gorge and its wonders below the rim a new tourist facility, The Phantom Ranch, was built near the mouth of Bright Angel Creek at the bottom of the cañon.

Rocky Mountain Park again leads all other parks in the number of visitors recorded with the remarkable total of 219,164 persons.

A new era for Crater Lake National Park is noted with the acquisition of the public utility enterprise within the park by a group of public-spirited citizens of Oregon. An 80-room addition to the Crater Lake Lodge is under construction which it is said will be entirely completed and furnished by the opening of the 1924 season.

A 20 per cent increase in travel is reported for Mt. Rainier Park, it having entertained a total of 70,374 visitors.

The following summary was included in the report, showing the number of visitors to the various parks during the 1922 season: Hot Springs, Ark., 106,164; Yellowstone, Wyo., 51,596; Sequoia, Cal., 27,514; Yosemite, Cal., 100,596; General Grant, Cal., 50,466; Mt. Rainier, Wash., 70,374; Crater Lake, Ore., 33,011; Wind Cave, S. D., 21,016; Platt, Okla., 70,000; Sully Hill, N. D., 95,485; Mesa Verde, Colo., 4251; Glacier, Mont., 23,935; Rocky Mountain, Colo., 219,164; Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, 27,760; Lassen Volcanic, Cal., 10,000; Mt. McKinley, Alaska, 7; Grand Canyon, Ariz., 84,700; Lafayette, Me., 73,779; and Zion, Utah, 41,099. Total, 1,044,502.

### WILD-FLOWER PRESERVATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Preservation of wild flowers will be one of the topics discussed by John Winter of Philadelphia at the conference of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association opening here Dec. 11. Mr. Winter, who is president of the American Iris Society, will talk also on the development of that flower and upon European gardens, notably those of England, France, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy.

## H. B. B. Weaves New Stories in the Old Topsfield Parsonage

IN THE sleepy village of Topsfield, Mass., stands the Parson Capen House, pronounced to be one of the best examples in New England of seventeenth century colonial architecture. Purchased and restored by Henry B. Beston, it has the distinction of not being a lifeless museum but an actual home, the tenant being a young man of letters.

His name is Henry B. Beston, a name that was recently honored by Dr. John J. Taggart, United States commissioner of education when he grouped the author's "Fireside Fairy Book," with "Robinson Crusoe," "Tom Sawyer," "Uncle Remus" and other classics for children in the list of 25 books he suggested for an ideal library for country schools.

In visiting the historic old house at Topsfield, therefore, one finds one's interest divided between the rough-hewn timbers and the host.

### A Tall Sailor Appears

A pull at the bell rope beside the great half-studded door is likely to be answered by a guest of one of the small-paneled windows in the overhanging second story, while a moment after the owner, full six feet, dressed, very likely, in the sailor suit he wore during his submarine service in the war, draws the bolt and offers a friendly welcome.

He lives alone, and as he leads one up the rough flight of stairs to his chambers above, the visitor finds himself wondering how a man so plainly

of the wide world happened to choose to live in so sequestered a dwelling.

### The Suitable Home

Eight years ago with Harvard and the University of Lyons behind him Henry B. Beston looked about for a suitable spot in which to begin to write. He believed that beauty and quiet are conducive to good work.

One day he came upon the Parson Capen house in Topsfield, then in the process of restoration under the watchful care of the local historical society's secretary—George Francis Dow. One look at the quaint overhanging stories, the ornamental "drops," the central group of chimneys, and the future author knew that he had reached his goal. Inside a fireside eight feet long awaited him in what had once been the old parson's friendly kitchen. Promptly arrangements were made for tenancy. In one of the quiet upper chambers the would-be author lifted his pen.

Almost immediately after the war broke in rudely upon his dreams. He sailed for France and enlisted in the American field service. Later he was to see much of submarine life as a press representative attached to the United States Navy in foreign service. When the war was over, back he came to Topsfield and the welcome of the stanch old house. In rapid succession three books came from his pen, "A Volunteer Pollu," "Pull Speed Ahead," and lastly the book recently honored—"The Fireside Fairy Book."

### Happy Wonder Tales

Strange as it may seem, the book of wonder stories was quite as much the result of the war as the two spirited accounts of field service and "crash dives" with the submarines. Weary of ugliness and tragedy, the writer wished to draw bright and beautiful pictures of the world of fancy. Full of glowing scenes of a land that never was, the tales rapidly shaped themselves, peopled with heroes who played noble parts.

There was something fresh and fine in the wonder tales which the thoughtful were quick to feel. Henry Beston had indeed wrought something quite his own. He has long believed in tales of fancy for children, while decrying the old folk tales for young readers, on account of their superstitions. These tales were told merrily as a good sailor tells a yarn. They were written in beautiful English, and in each one the author stressed the wonder of life and the importance of friendliness and courage. Parson Capen, himself, would have approved the easy narrative style for it was modeled on that of the Bible and "Pilgrim's Progress."

### The Parson's Victory

The early owner of the house, where Henry Beston wrote these tales, would have enjoyed hearing the story teller relating the legend of how the parson had his famous wrestle with the Evil One. Certainly Henry Beston enjoys telling it. He sits before the great fire in the old kitchen with a group of friends, serving them to eat a famous dish which he has just concocted—for he has a Gallic taste for cookery, inherited, perhaps, from his French mother.

The legend deals with the days when a belief in witchcraft was rampant, and portrays the old parson in his pulpit, where, on a sudden, he became obsessed with the thought that his Satanic Majesty himself was paying the parsonage a visit. Down the aisle he strode, across the grass and into his dwelling. Sure enough, there was the Evil One trying his black arts on a servant lass.

But the good parson was easily a match for him. He quickly set a task for the unwelcome visitor, and one for himself, the prize being nothing

ASK FOR  
**McLANE'S**  
Beaver Silks  
THE SILK THAT WEARS WELL  
"No profit more who serves best"



Upper—The Parson Capen House, Topsfield, Mass.  
Lower—Its Tenant, Henry B. Beston



less than the possession of the soul of the servant lass. Of course the parson won, whereupon the Evil One, knowing himself worsted, changed into a great rat and disappeared down a hole.

### A Rat's Hole, Doubtless

Henry Beston points out the hole with great gravity in corroboration of the tale. The visitors examine it carefully. There is no question about it—it is indeed a rat's hole. And so graphically has the tale been told that the listeners have seemed for the moment to see the good parson striding to the rescue of the little lass.

Then Henry Beston laughs, a ringing hearty laugh, and they are all back again in the present. Soon after the guests go home, leaving the author to the cheer of his great hearth, to the recollection of the legends of the house, and to his dreams.

### REQUEST TO BOYS CARES FOR 132

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The Newsboys and Bootblacks' Association gets the earnings from a \$100,000 bequest from the estate of Mrs. W. W. Kimball. This association was formed a number of years ago to care for newsboys and bootblacks. Today a good building has been provided housing 132 boys, but they are no longer bootblacks and newsboys but orphans.

### GREEK PRINCE ARRIVES IN PARIS

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Prince Andrew of Greece arrived in Paris, after his trial and banishment from Greece. He intends to leave for London in a few days. He was met by two brothers, Prince George and Christopher. He declined to be interviewed and would only say that, with his family, he will settle in London.

### RUSSIAN UNEMPLOYMENT GROWS

RIGA, Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence)—The latest number of the Ivestia, the official Russian organ, draws attention to the increase of unemployment in Soviet Russia. The newspaper complains that the Government measures for coping with this new danger have proved absolutely inadequate, and it recommends the starting of public works, in order to give employment to as many men as possible.

## NEW ZEALANDERS ARE SUCCESSFUL IN WORLD COMPETITION

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The first prize in an architectural competition, one of the most important of recent years in the British Empire, for suitable designs of a war memorial museum, to be erected by the people of Auckland, has been awarded to Messrs. Grierson, Almer, and Dring, three New Zealanders who fought in the war. A large number of designs were received from England, Australia, the East, and New York, as well as from New Zealand architects.

The memorial aspect of the building has been emphasized both in the exterior and in the Hall of Memory. The building will stand on a hill in one of the beautiful parks of the town, commanding a magnificent view of Waitemata Harbor and the Hauriki Gulf. The city has £120,000 toward the £200,000 required, and the promoters of what is considered the most ambitious war memorial project in the Dominion, are confident of obtaining the balance.

### THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

Make this "Your Bank" SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS

CORNER 2nd and Broad Streets RICHMOND, VA.

"Primarily Bankers Serving the People of the East."

### HOFMEIER'S RELIABLE SHOES

For the little tot and grown-up TRUNKS, BAGS, SUITCASES

One of the most complete lines of HOFMEIER'S in the State to be found in any Store

Department, Furniture, etc. 10% Discount on Most Cash Sales

N. E. Cor. 2nd and Broad RICHMOND, VA.

### SYDNOR & HUNDLEY

RICHMOND, VA. Exclusive Furnishings

Our REPUTATION and STOCKS are founded upon Character, Perseverance and Honesty

VALUES DEFENDABLE PRICES NOT UNUSUAL

10% Discount on Most Cash Sales

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### A Plea for Miss Luscomb

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Boston voters should be sure to mark their ballots for Florence Luscomb next Tuesday. She will make a first-class member of the City Council. She was largely instrumental in having the meetings opened to the public instead of being held in secret session; and for the last two years she has been present at almost every meeting, thus gaining practical experience of the Council's work. She has honesty, public spirit and brains. She should be elected without fail.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 9, 1922.

### New York and Prohibition

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It may interest you (in re the enclosed clipping from The Monitor) that I can fully confirm the facts in your editorial note about the poorer sections of New York.

For 22 years I was in charge of an institutional church on the East Side, 1887 to 1919.

The Church of the Holy Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) was in the center of the section called Yorkville, in the Thirty-Fifth Police Precinct, from Seventy-Ninth Street to Ninety-Sixth Street and from Fifth Avenue to the East River. There were 115 liquor saloons in that section and three large breweries. On nearly every corner there were from one to three saloons and on some four. I knew the saloon keepers and from them found out that they required from \$40 to \$150 a day to make their saloons pay. Taking an average of the large and the small saloons we found that they took in over \$1,500,000 a year from the people.

We tried to get the shopkeepers, butchers, bakers, grocers, etc., to see that if the saloons went the \$3,500,000 would be spent for food, clothing, recreation, etc. They could not see it, but since prohibition (though badly enforced) came in they do see it now. There are still a few saloons hanging on, financed by the big breweries and owned by them, but they are few and far between. Why, the Thirty-Fifth Police Precinct is a different place. The police station has been given up and the men have moved to another precinct. Before prohibition we were giving coal, groceries, shoes, etc., to destitute families to the extent of \$2500 to \$3000 a year. After prohibition I could not use the alms and charity fund, the calls for help diminishing till they almost ceased.

I dare say you would find the same state of affairs in any of the poorer districts now in New York.

I am a delegate at this great convention of the World League and am glad to get the Monitor from the ladies who are distributing it here. Your reports of the convention are interesting and inspiring.

JAMES CHALMERS.

Toronto, Can., Nov. 27, 1922.

### BRITISH OIL IMPORTS

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Oil imports into the United Kingdom for the week ended Dec. 4 totalled approximately 2,000,000 imperial gallons.

### THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

Make this "Your Bank" SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS

CORNER 2nd and Broad Streets RICHMOND, VA.

"Primarily Bankers Serving the People of the East."

### HOFMEIER'S RELIABLE SHOES

For the little tot and grown-up TRUNKS, BAGS, SUITCASES

One of the most complete lines of HOFMEIER'S in the State to be found in any Store

Department, Furniture, etc. 10% Discount on Most Cash Sales

N. E. Cor. 2nd and Broad RICHMOND, VA.

### SYDNOR & HUNDLEY

RICHMOND, VA. Exclusive Furnishings

Our REPUTATION and STOCKS are founded upon Character, Perseverance and Honesty

VALUES DEFENDABLE PRICES NOT UNUSUAL

10% Discount on Most Cash Sales

### Thalhimer Brothers

RICHMOND, VA.

Foreign Offices in: London, Paris, Brussels, Belfast, Shanghai, etc.

### "Madeira"

Hand Embroidered Linen Napkins

at 6.95 dozen

(Three Patterns Illustrated)

THESE are made of very fine quality full bleached Linen in the popular 13-inch size and are elaborately embroidered by hand in Floral, Butterfly and Basket designs. Finished with hand scalloped edges. Sent Parcel Post insured to any part of the U. S. Special at 6.95 dozen.

### "Madeira"

Linen Pillow Cases

at 5.95 pr.

45x36-inch Cases of superior quality snow white Linen, beautifully hand embroidered in Butterfly, Basket and Floral designs, finished with hand scalloped ends. These are unusual values at this price.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.

Our items are known and sold throughout the United States

Sample assortments of "Madeira" and other Hand Embroidered Linens sent to those furnishing references.



## OPINION DIFFERS AS TO DIRECTION OF WHEAT PRICES

Weekly Review of Chicago Grain Market—Decline in Visible Wheat Aids Recovery

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Lack of attraction for speculative buying was a chief cause of the mid-week slump in the prices of all grains on the Chicago Board of Trade, but toward the end of the period an almost complete recovery was recorded in the face of continued narrow trade.

An over-sold condition, caused by the break Wednesday, drove shorts to cover, taking the initiative in the subsequent advance. Corn futures were sluggish in the recovery, while oats and rye ultimately recorded an advance over the high of last week.

Conflicting news from the Argentine was an important factor in the market. Early impressions were that the damage to the harvest in the South American country had been exaggerated, but later reports indicated that the rain was continuing, adding to the loss on exportable surplus. This later news aided the recovery in wheat.

The surprising decrease in the visible supply of grain in Canada was another factor in the bull movement, narrow as that bull movement was. It is declared that sometime during the present crop season Argentine, Canadian, and United States wheat must sell on a parity, and that the United States product, now at a premium, cannot show further substantial gains until this time arrives. Developments of the week showed a tendency in the desired direction.

**Canadian Wheat Stored**  
On the other hand, it is conjectured that some of the Canadian decrease is due to the storage of wheat in Great Lakes boats and lake port elevators for the winter, while navigation is closed. An unusual quantity has been so put away, it is believed. Wheat for some weeks has been appearing from the visible figures in other ways less accountable and some feel that later on this wheat will reappear just as mysteriously.

That it has not all gone into consumption, is an argument advanced for eventual lower prices, but those who have changed from bullish to bearish on the long pull. They assert the fundamental position of the market looks weak, and declare that the recent easing of demand for flour confirms this. The great call for flour in recent weeks, they believe, was due largely to tight transportation, and that the release of deliveries resulting from improved rail conditions has satisfied consumption.

**Transportation a Factor**  
With rough weather in prospect, however, bulls see in the rail conditions a return of higher spot prices. Motive power on northwestern railroads, especially, is in a poor condition and will clog the flow of grain to market.

Corn position changed abruptly. Demand in the south and southwest, and in the corn belt itself for feeding, appears satisfied. A decline in the price of hogs makes it less profitable to turn corn into pork. Several firms report farmers ready to sell both corn and hogs to Chicago.

Locals got more corn during the period than for any recent weeks.

December wheat showed a net decline of  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent from the high of last week-end: May down  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent and July  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent; December corn was down  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent; May off  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent, and July  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent. December and May oats, however, are up  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent, and July  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent. December rye gained  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent and May  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent.

## STOCK DIVIDEND DECLARATIONS

Directors of the Flint Mills of Fall River have recommended that the capital stock be increased from \$1,160,000 to \$1,740,000, the increase to be distributed as a 50 per cent stock dividend. A meeting of stockholders to act on the recommendation has been called for Dec. 20.

The directors declared a dividend of \$4, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 8.

At a meeting of the directors of the Quisset Mill of New Bedford, it was voted to call a meeting of stockholders for Dec. 20, at which a recommendation that stockholders increase the common stock from \$1,250,000 to \$2,000,000, and that the increase be distributed as a stock dividend of 60 per cent.

The Washburn Wire Company declared and paid a stock dividend of 300 per cent on the common stock.

Directors of Lockwood Company, which operates cotton mills at Waterville, Me., have recommended that capital stock be increased from \$2,500,000 to \$3,600,000 through a 44 per cent stock dividend. Stockholders' meeting is called for Dec. 15.

DETROIT, Dec. 8.—Murray Manufacturing Company declared a stock dividend of 50 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 21 to stock of record Dec. 18, and announced their intention of paying 8 per cent in cash and 8 per cent in stock during 1923.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Negotiations for the new Franco-Canadian commercial treaty have been concluded. The convention will be signed soon.

Pending negotiations are expected to lead to the merger of the Studebaker Corporation.

Sir Eric Geddes is reported as having accepted the position as chairman of the board of directors of the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Corporation, Ltd., the plant of the company at Buffalo, N. Y., which has been idle since the war, will at once be reorganized and resume operations soon, giving employment to about 8000 and effecting an ultimate capacity of 13,000 tires a day.

**FRENCH TURKEY INTERESTS**  
PARIS, Dec. 9.—It is reckoned that out of 2,218,000,000 gold francs representing foreign investments in Turkey, 2,200,000,000 belong to French interests, and that the French hold 2,246,000,000 out of 2,891,000,000 gold francs of Ottoman state securities. There is a small Turkish boom on the Paris Bourse.

## GRAIN EXPOSITION AIDING FARMERS

Record Number of Exhibitors—Excellent Results Reported

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (Special).—A widespread influence for good is already coming out of the International Grain and Hay Exposition, the fourth annual affair of this kind now being in process here in conjunction with the International Live Stock Exposition.

"Not less than \$10,000,000 was returned in farm produce in the last season crop as a direct result of the three previously held shows," G. L. Christie, director of the exposition, told a Christian Science Monitor representative today. Professor Christie is also director of the extension division of Indiana University, and has led this movement since its start.

"There has been a vast improvement in seeds resulting from the few years of showing, in fact the tail-end exhibits at the show this year, surpass many of the sweepstake winners of the first show four years ago."

"The show is giving us an opportunity to get corn growers together to talk over markets and general problems of national and international character affecting this crop," said Prof. R. A. Moore of the University of Wisconsin. "As it returns more dollars than the other four major crops combined, it is quite important that this be studied further. It is obvious, that since a bushel of corn fed with balanced rations will produce 14 pounds of pork, which will return 9 and 10 cents a pound, thereby paying the farmer more than \$1 a bushel, there is a very good reason why 87 per cent of the crop is fed on the farm. The rest is either manufactured or used abroad. There is great opportunity to find more uses for corn, thereby increasing the amount used in manufactured products to be consumed in America."

"Entries have been increasing at the rate of 500 exhibitors a year, this the fourth show having about 4300 from 35 states and Canada. Prof. J. P. C. Michigan Agricultural College says that this show has improved the seed situation in his State remarkably, especially has Michigan made progress in developing Red Rock wheat and Rosen rye."

## INTEREST CEASES ON VICTORY NOTES CALLED DEC. 15

Particular attention is called to the announcement of the United States Treasury Department that Victory notes, totaling about \$700,000,000, bearing the serial letters A, B, C, D, E and F are called for payment at par on Dec. 15 and that no interest on these notes will be paid by the Government after that date.

In commenting on this subject, Governor Charles A. Mors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston says: "When the Victory notes were issued, they were made payable on May 20, 1923, but the Government reserved the right to pay any part of them on June 15 or Dec. 15, 1923, by giving four months' notice. The Government has exercised its privilege and has called for payment on Dec. 15, 1923. Victory notes bearing serial letters A, B, C, D, E and F. These notes will be paid, principal and interest, by the Treasury Department on Dec. 15 and no interest will be allowed on them after that date."

"The Victory loan came about four months after the armistice was signed and was made necessary by the expenses which the Government had incurred in carrying on the war. It was put out at a higher rate of interest than the Liberty bonds and for that reason and because of the relief to the public caused by the ending of the war, it was the most popular loan of all the Liberty loans. It was distributed among many thousands of subscribers in small amounts."

"I urge every noteholder to look at his notes and if they bear any serial letter from A to F inclusive, the holder should arrange to have them presented to the Federal Reserve Bank for payment on Dec. 15, either direct or through his own bank. Holders of registered notes bearing these letters should send them in immediately to the Federal Reserve Bank so that there may be no delay in the settlement verified before the date of payment."

"The investments in the notes which are coming due represent savings and I hope the proceeds will be continued as savings, either by depositing them in banks or investing them in other government securities."

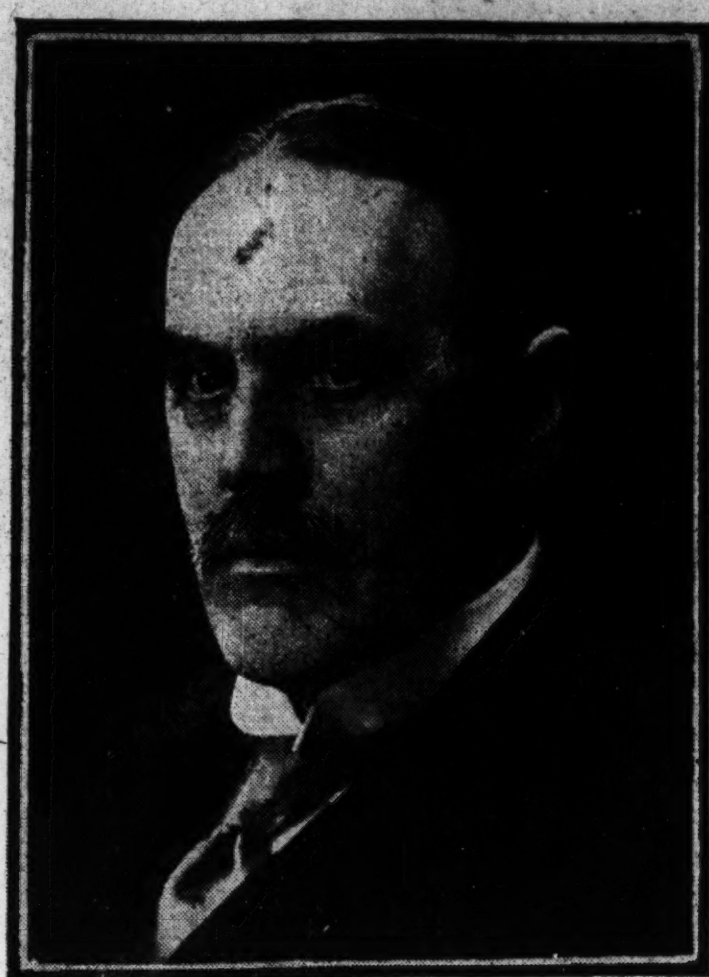
## READJUSTMENT IN HIDE MARKET FAIRLY DRASTIC

The last two days have brought a decided readjustment in the hide market, with heavy sales and a sharp break in prices. Packer hides are off  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents a pound from the previous high level, and the sales are believed to have fairly well cleaned up the packers' accumulations.

Between the end of August and the end of November the packer hide market has advanced nearly two cents a pound, and as compared with a year ago prices were  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents higher. The market was distinctly above replacement values on leather, and tanners refrained from buying, with the result that the market all last month was extremely dull and nominal as regards prices.

The readjustment movement received its clue from a decline in South American hides, equivalent to fully 2 cents below recent Chicago quotations. This was further emphasized by the fact that South American hides are entering their best period of the year, while the next six months will yield the lowest quality American hides of the year.

Sales in Chicago in the last two days are estimated at about 375,000 hides, with Armour reported still negotiating, and perhaps likely to dispose of 100,000 hides more, as between its own and Central Leather tanneries. Of the 275,000 hides reported sold, it is figured that more than 100,000 have been taken by the Central Leather company.



Viscount St. Davids

THE legal profession has provided British politics and British business with many distinguished names, among which not the least well known is that of Lord St. Davids, who can lay claim to distinction in both these spheres of activity. Besides being on the boards of some 20 companies, he sat in the House of Commons as a Liberal from 1888 to 1905 (with one short break) having been created a Viscount in the latter year and thenceforward transferring his activities to the House of Lords.

As a business man, Lord St. Davids is largely interested in South American ventures, being chairman of a number of important railway undertakings in that part of the world. He is also chairman of the Ottoman Railway from Smyrna to Aidin.

Before he was made a Viscount, Lord St. Davids was Sir John Wynford Phillips, Thirteenth Baronet, the title dating back to 1621.

## NOVEMBER SHOWS BIG INCREASE IN NEW FINANCING

Heavy Offerings by Industrial Concerns Account Largely for the Gain

Heavy offerings by industrial corporations brought new financing for November to \$236,789,450, compared with \$184,427,500 in October and \$235,133,570 in November, 1921. Offering of bonds by industrial companies was \$109,721,000; stock \$46,251,150 and notes \$5,600,000, a total of \$161,572,150. Railroad financing consisted entirely of notes, totaling \$8,864,000. Public utility companies had \$75,353,300 in new offerings consisting of \$56,619,600 in bonds, \$18,233,700 in notes and \$500,000 in notes.

The total financing of all classes for 11 months of the current fiscal year is \$2,963,309,100, compared with \$2,394,265,710 for 11 months of 1921. Stock issues total \$710,272,500, compared with \$402,127,760 last year. There were fewer note issues put out, and more bonds. The total of bond issues by railroad, industrial and public utility corporations in 11 months of the current year is \$1,796,250,000, compared with \$1,459,264,400 in the corresponding period of 1921.

Among the largest and most important issues offered in November were Gulf Oil of Penn. \$35,000,000 5 per cent debenture bonds, Louisville Gas & Electric Company \$18,000,000 5 per cent bonds and Western Electric Company \$15,000,000 common stock.

The amounts of bonds, notes and stock issued by railroad, industrial and public utility corporations in November, 1922, and 11 months, with totals for each class of security, follow:

	Bonds	Notes	Stock
Nov.	\$3,664,000	\$5,600,000	\$46,251,150
Indus.	\$109,721,000	\$5,600,000	\$46,251,150
Pub. util.	\$56,619,600	\$18,233,700	\$75,353,300
Total	\$161,572,150	\$23,833,700	\$121,804,450
Nov.	\$109,721,000	\$5,600,000	\$46,251,150
Indus.	\$109,721,000	\$5,600,000	\$46,251,150
Pub. util.	\$56,619,600	\$18,233,700	\$75,353,300
Total	\$161,572,150	\$23,833,700	\$121,804,450

Approximately \$69,989,000 out of the total of \$236,789,450, equal to 29.6 per cent, was for the purpose of retiring maturing securities. This compares with \$37,672,000, or 20.4 per cent in October and \$41,874,000, or 17.8 per cent, in November 1921.

## DRY GOODS SELL WELL

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The wholesale dry goods business has been very good during the last week because of the pre-inventories clearance sales which brought a large number of buyers to market, says the John V. Farwell Company. The road sales and mail orders show a substantial increase over the corresponding week of last year.

**Business Greeting Cards**

Strengthen your Good-Will. We specialize in Holiday Business Greetings to send your customers. Call and let us show you our wide variety of designs and sentiments.

The Davis-Smith Co., 531 Atlantic Ave.  
BOSTON

**7% and Safety**

Buy Safeguarded First Mortgages on Income Producing California Farms

Write for Descriptive List

Fresno Mortgage Company  
Cory Bldg. Fresno, California

**INSURANCE**

**RICE AND WHITNEY**

17 Pearl St., Boston  
Phone Main 6916

Satisfactory service and right rates.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S HIDE AND SKIN MARKET EASIER

Sheep Skins Scarce and High—Demand for Cheaper Shoes—Sole Leather Quiet

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, Nov. 28.—The upward tendency of hides and skins seems to have been stopped, much to the tanners' relief, because they have not been able to pass much of the high cost to leather buyers. Sheep skins, however, are scarce and are gradually advancing in price, because the demand for wool and split linings is good. United States and the continent are buyers.

Business in imported hides is quiet, tanners following the slight weakness in the River Plate and Chicago markets with interest.

**Sole Leather Quiet**  
The trade in sole leather is rather quiet and business is only doing in small parcels. The pressure on the part of the shoe retailer for lower prices is so great that manufacturers are obliged to buy cheap sole bends, and these are being turned out in thousands. Some sensation was recently caused in London by the rumor that about 400 to 500 tons of sole leather had been sold on Russian account, with a further order of another 500 tons to follow. Half the cash had been put down, it is said, for the consignment. It is said that a group of Washington tanners is interested in the deal, and that about 60,000 bands from dry hides at about 14d. have changed hands for Russian account. Trading with France in split hides and other rough leather is better, following the improvement in exchange.

**Upper Stock Situation**  
The demand for upper stock remains slow, with consumers disinclined to place large orders. Patent will be much wanted for next season's women's shoes, and little is being produced in England. Americans can prepare to cater for this market, as the value of imported patent leather this year up to the end of October was \$903,220.

The shoe section is only moderately well employed, and many operatives are out of work in Northampton and Leicester. However, on the whole, trade is better, as fair-sized orders have come in from overseas. Despite everything, imports of shoes are increasing. 99,040 dozen pairs, value \$284,196, having been imported for the first three months of this year, compared with 62,691 dozen pairs, value \$205,190, for the similar months of 1921.

## WHEAT DISPLAYS FIRM UNDERTONE IN CHICAGO TODAY

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Wheat displayed a firm undertone today during the early dealings. The opening, which varied from  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent to a like advance, with May 1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$  and July 1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ , was followed by a slight gain all around.

After starting a shade off  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent, with May 63 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 70c corn hardened a trifle and then began to climb.

Oats started  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent higher to a like decline, May 43 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$  and later receding gains all around.

Provisions were higher, being influenced by strength in hogs and grain.

## DIVIDENDS

United States Playing Card Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share and 50 cents extra, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 28.

Corona Typewriter Company, Inc. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the first preferred and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the second preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Flaxmill Hill Gas Light Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.125 a share, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Butte & Superior Mining Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 15.

The Midwest Oil Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 4 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 2.

P. H. Hanes Knitting Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 30.

Utah Copper Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Pulaski Edison Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Montgomery Ward & Co. declared the regular quarterly \$1.75 preferred dividend, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21. The dividend is for period ended Dec. 31, 1922.

Dodge Manufacturing Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

## WELSH COAL ORDERED

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Central Argentine Railway has ordered 250,000 tons of coal from Welsh collieries.

## BROOKLYN EDISON CAPITALIZATION MAY BE INCREASED

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—M. S. Sloan, president of the Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc., issued a notice to stockholders today calling a special meeting of stockholders to be held Dec. 27 next for the purpose of authorizing an increase in the capital stock from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

The board of directors has recommended the increase so as to provide for an issue of stock to meet the cost of additions made and to be made to the company's properties. Application has been made to the Public Service Commission for authority to issue the capital stock for such purposes. All the stock issued as a result of the proposed capital increase will be offered to the stockholders for subscription.

President Sloan in his letter to stockholders explaining the proposed increase in capital, states that the gross revenue of the company for 1922, December estimated, will be approximately \$19,000,000, compared with \$18,850,115 in 1921, an increase of 75 per cent in three years.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We would avoid adding to commitments just now. The period of monthly rally which experience suggested would start before Thanksgiving and run until around Dec. 13 is ending inasmuch as the rally having started Nov. 27, a day or two more would make it of normal duration. Therefore, while stocks may appear strong for a while yet we would not add to our holdings since the same experience which suggested a rally suggests a monthly reaction beginning any time now and running through the holiday period later in the month.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: November statistics from the iron industry have been particularly favorable, and continued strength in the market for sterling has contributed to a more confident feeling on the street.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: There is no immediate prospect of difficulty in financing a resumption of the bull movement in the stock market, and it would be our guess that there is no real danger in carrying stocks until such time as both speculation and general business are simultaneously depleting the supply of loanable funds.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Business has come back to a point where it can positively be called good, and with every indication that it will still be better. That securities should have suffered as severe a relapse in the face of this prospect might seem, at first blush, extraordinary, but is not inexplicable. It has been due to a number of causes which have been frequently discussed, but especially to the fact that the market in performing its usual function of anticipating business conditions, had, as is also quite its usual custom, rather overdone the matter, especially in particular issues. Now that these excesses are corrected, it is in shape once more to size up the situation and act accordingly. The market, therefore, as we have tried to point out, are generally favorable.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: It seems to us that our best guide at the present time is a technical one, that is, a consideration and study of the action of the market through the early weeks of December. Suggesting dullness should be used by clients to purchase stocks whenever the low levels of late November are approached again.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: For trading purposes and profit should be taken and for such commitments the motors, chain store issues, oils, sugars and miscellaneous industrial specialties appear to offer the best possibilities. We believe the possibilities on the short side are limited and do not favor this side of the market, although we feel a temporary technical setback would not necessarily be out of order between now and the year end.

## FRENCH SILK INDUSTRY

PARIS, Dec. 9.—French silk production for 1922 represents a value of 27,000,000 francs, compared with 26,500,000 francs last year and 47,500,000 francs in 1920. The increased value is due to the rise in price.

## YORK'S BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$8,055,407,000, an increase of 12.8 per cent over a year ago. Outside of New York there was an increase of 21.5 per cent over last year.

## EQUIPMENT BOUGHT

The Chicago Great Western road has purchased 500 box cars and three heavy-tire locomotives to cost \$1,200,000.

## NEW BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN NOVEMBER

Contracts Awarded Thirty Per Cent Greater Than a Year Ago

Building contracts awarded during November in the twenty-seven northern states (which include about three-fourths of the total construction in the United States) amounted to \$248,366,000, according to the F. W. Dodge Company. This total is only 2 per cent under the October figure and 16 per cent over that for November, 1921.

Residential construction started in November amounted to \$126,468,000, or 51 per cent of the month's total. This is the largest figure for residential building reported since last June. Other important items in the November record were: \$29,938,000, or 13 per cent, for business buildings; \$29,426,000, or 12 per cent, for industrial buildings; and \$27,514,000, or 11 per cent, for public works and utilities.

Construction started during the first 11 months of this year has amounted to \$2,135,812,000. This is 45 per cent greater than the total for the entire year 1921.

Contemplated new work reported in November amounted to \$543,372,000, which is 30 per cent greater than the amount reported in October. The large volume of contemplated work reported during the past few months is an indication that construction is likely to hold up to a relatively high rate throughout the remaining winter months and in the coming year.

## New England Construction

New England building contracts in November amounted to \$26,777,000, an increase of 2 per cent over October and of 45 per cent over November, 1921.

Included in last month's figures were the following items: for residential buildings, \$3,676,000, or 13 per cent, for business buildings, \$2,951,000, or 11 per cent, for industrial buildings, and \$1,944,000, or 7 per cent, for public works and utilities.

Total construction started in New England from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 is estimated at \$212,893,000, compared with \$205,147,000 for the entire year 1921.

## Contemplated new work reported during November amounted to \$42,803,000.

## New York and New Jersey

November building contracts in New York State and northern New Jersey amounted to \$76,571,000, an increase of 18 per cent over the previous month and of 30 per cent over the corresponding month of last year.

Last month's figures included: \$51,568,000, or 67 per cent, for residential buildings; \$8,097,000, or 11 per cent, for business buildings; \$8,305,000, or 8 per cent, for hospitals and institutions; and \$2,803,000, or 4 per cent, for public works and utilities.

Total construction started in this district during the first 11 months of this year has amounted to \$425,061,000, compared with \$445,418,000 for the entire year 1921.

Contemplated new work reported in November amounted to \$140,791,000, an increase of 45 per cent over the amount of contemplated work reported in October.

## Middle Atlantic States

Total building contracts awarded during November in the middle Atlantic states (southern New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and the Carolinas), amounted to \$22,983,000. This was an increase of 5 per cent over the preceding month and of 9 per cent over the corresponding month of last year.

The principal items in last month's total were: \$14,425,000, or 44 per cent, for residential buildings; \$8,375,000, or 19 per cent, for public works and utilities; \$4,776,000, or 14 per cent, for industrial buildings, and \$2,333,000, or 7 per cent, for business buildings.

During the first 11 months of this year contracts have been awarded to the amount of \$451,306,000, compared with \$455,235,000 for the entire year 1921.

## Contemplated new work reported in November amounted to \$30,443,000, an increase of 71 per cent over the amount of contemplated work reported in October.

The  
First National Bank  
of Boston

Acts as  
Executor and Trustee

A Representative of our  
Trust Department  
will be glad to call on  
you at your convenience.

Telephone: Main 7700

**Secured Investments**

**Kidder, Peabody & Co.**

BOSTON      NEW YORK

Founded in 1865

PROVIDENCE











## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Views of Viscount Birkenhead

**Points of View** By Viscount Birkenhead. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1922. 222 pp. 12s. 6d.

The legal and political activities of a man so various as Viscount Birkenhead, Ex-Lord Chancellor, are themselves a convincing indication of the range of his powers. "Points of View" gives an additional insight into the qualities of a remarkable personality. In these two volumes Viscount Birkenhead deals, and deals characteristically, with subjects as distinctive and dissimilar as "Law Reform," "The Battle of Le Cateau," and "The Reconstruction of Civilization," the latter being a reprinted speech. From polemic to personal appreciations, from abstract legal problems to controversial social questions, he turns nimbly, but never with any diminution of authority. Of study and learning there is much evidence, but the learning is carried with a deft lightness that makes every essay interesting to the least legal mind, provided, of course, that it is capable of some degree of serious attention. Lawyers do not generally write ably, but Viscount Birkenhead is an exception. His style is, in his former official duties, the expression of a mind trained to see swiftly essential features and to reject trivialities. He writes with a heavy, dogmatical pen in this work as in his former official duties. The style, too, is fresh and lucid—the expression of a mind trained to see swiftly essential features and to reject trivialities. He writes with a heavy, dogmatical pen in this work as in his former official duties. The style, too, is fresh and lucid—the expression of a mind trained to see swiftly essential features and to reject trivialities.

**On Lord Kitchener**

The very first essay on "Lord Escher and Lord Kitchener" is an important and pungent contribution to the discussion of Kitchener's place in history, and, particularly, of his conduct during the war. The essays have been heavily edited for and against that great figure, and the end of the controversy is not yet. Viscount Birkenhead does not mince words. He seeks to establish by a powerfully applied process of reasoning that Lord Kitchener was a man "suited to the helm when the hurricane ages; fit to give expression in action to the defensive impulse of a mighty Empire."

Viscount Birkenhead thoroughly demolishes the foundation upon which Lord Escher's "The Tragedy of Lord Kitchener" was built, and as one who was often in closest touch with the man, he sets forth a picture of his mighty labors, his remarkable prevision, his exalted sense of duty in face of most desperate difficulties. Whatever else may be said when time gives opportunity for a more realistic perspective this trenchant appreciation which gives a value of its own to the whole work will not easily be set aside.

**Other Able Portraits**

The gallery of portraits—short memoirs on the late Sir Sam Esher, Jack Scott, Neil Maclean, and Lord Escher—is the work of one who realizes the reciprocal joys of firm, noble friendship. On several matters where the layman feels the need of authoritative exposition, the book is a valuable guide and stimulant. The most literary-minded reader will enjoy the sharp, incisive, and often witty, its ironic strength, its fine dignity, its revelation of an independent thought and a lively personality. It is not the product of one who has many hours to devote to literary pursuits, although the essay on the Oxford Union would do credit to one who spared no time for no other interests. It is the "spare time" production of one indefatigable in other laborious and exacting spheres. Its very defects proclaim the confident assertiveness of a man who has, at a comparatively early age, associated his name with big and memorable achievements.

"Points of View" places beyond doubt and outside the pale of political vicissitude both the gifts and the reputation of the most fascinating Lord Chancellor England has had in modern times.

## Worth-While Children's Books

**Two Little Misogynists.** By Carl L. Spitteler. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$3.25.

Books written for children require, it is generally supposed, an especial technique. A sort of level has to be reached by either one of two methods. The first consists in talking down to a young audience, thereby patronizing them (this is quickly discerned), or by assuming that they are by innocence so set apart that an effort must be made to reach them on a lofty height, with a rarified atmospheric effect.

Mr. Spitteler writes neither of these methods. He writes naturally, easily and with no air of condescension or uplift. Gerould, Gesina, and Hansel are real people. It matters not that their ages aggregate barely 25 years. They think real thoughts and their lives touch the lives of genuine elders, not made-up characters, sugar-coated with superhuman virtues. The action of the story is rapid, covering but a few days, the ending is happy, and the setting fascinating. Switzerland has not been overused in fiction as a background for either adults or children, and in this story it is most gratefully employed.

**The Voyages of Dr. Dolittle.** By Hugh Lofting. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$2.50.

One of the best nonsense books of last year was "The Story of Dr. Dolittle," the deluge of letters begging for "more" having inspired the sequel. The author says it was "written for the young exclusively," but all "children in heart" will take to it as they do to "Alice in Wonderland." The grave humor is delightful, and the nonsense, while absolute and amazing, is based upon familiar facts and things, a quality essential to any fantastic writing for a child. He will follow the trail of nonsense to any length of absurdity, but it must have some connection with the realities that he knows; he must at least be able to touch the familiar world with the tip of his toe, no matter how far his head ascends into absurdity.

Tommy Stubbs, who became Dr.

Dolittle's assistant and learned animal language, tells the story of the astonishing voyage to Spidermonkey Island, with such adventures as belong only to nonsense land. Mr. Lofting's imitative drawing in the more than 20 illustrations fits the text and are a goodly part of the fun. This book and "Rooftop Stories," by Carl Sandburg, are the two best children's books of the season.

**Star: The Story of an Indian Pony.** By Forrester C. Hooker. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.75.

A true story of an Indian pony, thrillingly told by the wife of an army officer. Having lived for years in the country of which she writes, the author knows the ways of Indians and horses. With the automobile rapidly supplanting horses and with historic Indians almost a vanished race, this romantic story will bring the romantic past vividly before the young reader. It is interesting to add that Augustus Thomas spent much time on the Hooker ranch, when he was gathering material for his famous play, "Arizona," and that he took Mrs. Hooker as the model for his heroine "Bonita."

**Daniel Boone: Wilderness Scout.** By Stewart Edward White. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.75.

A wholesome, honest, and at the same time thrilling presentation of this romantic figure, the ways of which makes this a book that every boy should have the privilege of reading. In telling this story of extraordinary but true adventure, Mr. White has used his first-hand knowledge of out-door life to correct many errors current among the inexperienced.

**The Mouse Story: Told by an Old Schoolmaster.** By K. H. With. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50.

A story to be read over and over to children from three to ten, the sort of book that will beg to be taken to with them. The mouse mother is just like a real mother, tells them the same stories that real mothers tell, and the same things happen to the mouse children as to human children.

**Evangeline.** By H. W. Longfellow. Edited by Carolyn Sherwin Bailey. Springfield, Mass.: Milton Bradley Company. \$3.

In the first 150 pages, various characters in the poem are made to retell parts of the story and throw added light upon setting and events. For his handling, Miss Bailey has consulted many authorities. The complete poem, printed without comment, follows.

**Days of the Colonists.** By L. Lamprey. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$2.50.

Uniform with "Days of the Discoverers," and a continuation of it, the book begins with Pocahontas and, in story form, makes real all the important events in the colonies through the signs of the Declaration of Independence. Miss Lamprey tells these stories well and diversifies them by original poems between chapters.

**THE** jury of the Prix Balzac met on Oct. 28, under the chairman, the ship of Paul Bourget, and awarded for the first time the coveted Balzac Prize, worth 30,000 francs. It is given for the manuscript of "the best hitherto unedited novel." The prize was awarded, ex equo, to Emile Baumann for his "Job le Prédicé," and Jean Giraudoux for his "Siegfried et le Limousin." M. Baumann, born in Lyon in 1868, is professor at the Lycée de Mans. M. Giraudoux, born at Bel-lac in 1882, is attached to the propaganda branch of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Johan Bojer, writes me from Hvalstad, Norway, on Nov. 14: "I am coming to the United States in September, 1923, to deliver a series of lectures in behalf of my countrymen. I have been nursing for some time the idea of writing a novel on Norwegian emigration to the United States, and look forward with great interest to this opportunity to brush up on my data. It is a glorious theme—the wanderings of Scandinavians through North America—and I am looking forward with unusual interest to the chance to put this novel in final form. The essay you were good enough to suggest I might write (on the essential difference between the novel of Norway and that of other countries), I shall tackle as soon as I have completed the novel I have under way."

Hermann Sudermann's latest drama, "Like Those Who Dream," was performed for the first time on Nov. 8 in Königsberg. It is based on the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Psalm and treats of the return of a soldier from the World War.

August Strindberg's "Anno 48," a drama that has thus far never been played in Sweden, was produced at Baden Baden on Nov. 15.

In its column, entitled "Les Livres," the Nation Belge of October 22 says: "Count de Gobineau's new book 'Trois ans en Asie, 1855-1858,' is a great, solid work of two volumes (Paris: G. Grasset) which no one can afford to overlook. Napoleon III sent the Count to Asia, in 1855, on a diplomatic mission. He had every conceivable opportunity to study the people, and lost no chance to do so. His book is informative and a capital in this story it is most gratefully employed."

Selma Lagerlöf's Christmas book is entitled "Maarbacka," and is true to its title: it is based on her native town, the stories of Maarbacka life, and is, incidentally, merely the first volume of her memoirs. This volume covers the first twelve years of her life.

The Finnish poet, Jarl Hemmer, has just published a collection of poems in Swedish, entitled "Väntan" (Suspense). Mr. Hemmer was recently awarded the great Swedish prize for the best novel in verse.

Johannes V. Jensen, probably the best known Danish writer of today, has established a new magazine

## A Hind in Richmond Park

**A Hind in Richmond Park** By W. H. Hudson. London: H. K. Hudson, 1922. 10s. 6d.

The art of teaching us things which, in his company, we all at once find ourselves eager to learn; and teaching them in such a way that they become exquisite and wonderful, so we are no longer mere onlookers but participants, no longer merely willing to believe, but quite confident that we can know and understand; with what mastery and with what modesty does W. H. Hudson accomplish this for us.

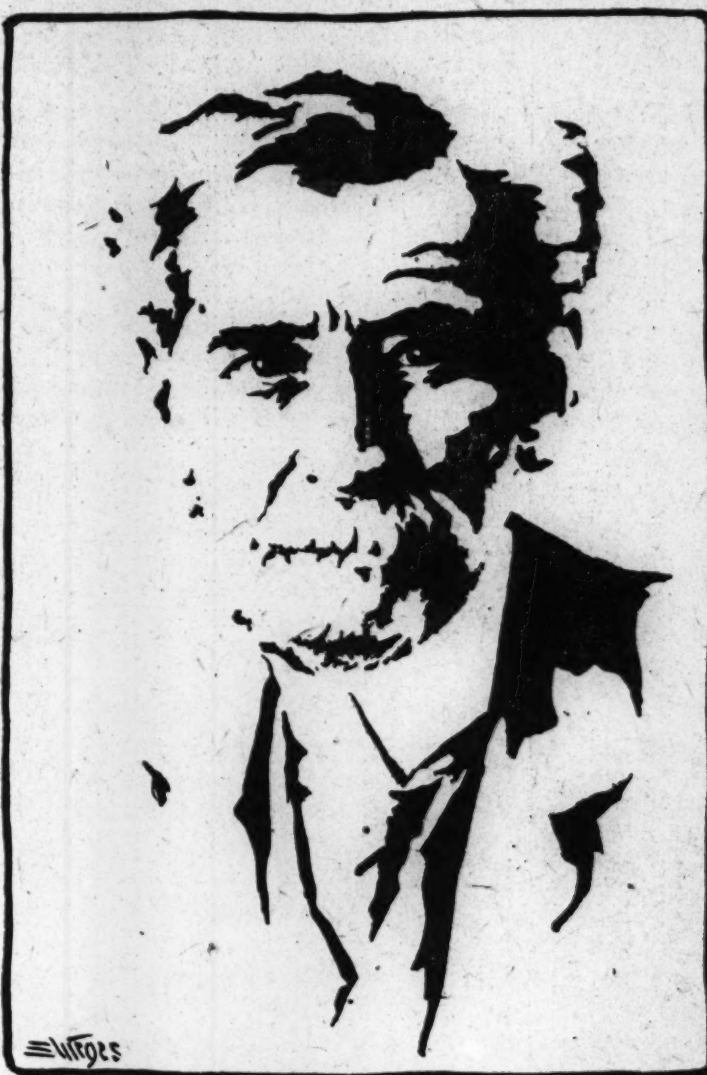
His last book, which, though completed, was to be set in final order by his friend, Mr. Morley Roberts, is as rich and various in its meditative intensity, its deep penetration into things said and done, its myriad memories and pictures, as anything that we have had from his pen. Few there must be to deny the charm of a writing so full of whimsicality and tenderness toward the birds and beasts and minutest insects he had learnt to know, and in the study of which no time or trouble ever appeared too great. He said of himself that he was more of an observer than a thinker, but the whole vigorous beauty of his attitude toward the things which chiefly interested him lies in its unhesitating subjectivity. Half London might have observed the hind in Richmond Park, as he did, one misty autumn evening; but how many, in describing her, would have brought us into such close touch with that lovely creature, so gravely unapproachable, so magnificently self-sufficient? Long years of patient contemplation of the dwellers in trees and forests had made W. H. Hudson familiar, not only with their habits, which is the naturalist's profession, but with those thought-processes of which the average man is ignorant, and, for the most part, incredulous.

**The Thought-World of the Hind**

A hind couching beneath a tree in Richmond Park, such as the Londoner must have seen times without number and passed by unthinkingly! Yet, all at once, a door is opened wide, and he finds himself in a place where he has never been before, no longer looking on at something strangely remote and inexplicable, but aware, deliciously aware, that he is being let into a secret, his through the long and patient study of another. He is being ushered into the thought-world of the hind. "She was wholly occupied with the wood and the sounds that came to her from it. . . . It was evident that the deer could not see anything except just what I saw—the close wood on a couple of hundred yards from us on the other side of the grassy expanse, nor did she require to see anything; she was living in it and knew the

exact meaning of each and every sound." Here is the conclusion of the writer, the outcome of all his intimate delicate relations with the shy, wild creatures he met and cultivated along the road. And here is his explanation: "A life-long intimacy with animals has got me out of the

stretch of country where his experiences have been so vivid and so remarkable, on the "vast grassy, level country, of the pampas, the green floor of the world," but perhaps most frequently in English lanes and woods, the writer makes us aware of what he has expressed in italics,



W. H. Hudson

common notion that they are automatic, with a slight infusion of intelligence in their compositions. W. H. Hudson has wandered far afield from Richmond Park in this, his last book of observations and impressions. Wherever we may follow him, over sea and land, to that

"the thing itself." It is this which makes his trees and rocks and rivers, and the creatures which inhabit them, something so throbbing with life and meaning that we feel we shall never look upon their kith and kin in quite the same careless way again. They have stepped out of that curious apertures which they occupied and become as familiar to us as is the hind in Richmond Park.

**The Book's Clear Motive**

Sequence in the book, the writer assures us, there is not. Yet he is right in claiming for it that it is no *alta poetica*. Its motive is clear, faint at times and elusive, but triumphantly reasserting itself amidst the discussion of poetry, of music, of migration and a vast number of other things, each more interesting than the last; it is the motif to be heard in those first few pages, where we learn to understand what the hind is thinking as she catches the sounds from the near-by wood, in her delicate trumpet ears.

Nowhere, surely, in his writings, are there more exquisite pictures than are to be found scattered freely, in a language at once rich and free and yet so simple and direct that there is nothing to take from nor add to it, throughout these pages. How gladly we include in our W. H. Hudson collection a description of the golden plovers on the plains of South America, in September, "looking less like a vast flock than a floor of birds," and that vision of the eardrop thistle, in migration, as the writer fancifully implies. "In the late summer, at the end of January, on a windy day the sky was often seen full of the great silvery floating globes of down. When the wind fell they would settle on the earth in such abundance that the whole plain would be sprinkled over with them. . . . Then there would be a slight tremor in the down at the first faint breath of a coming wind; a tremor that would momentarily increase until the topmost globes, resting lightly on the surface, would begin to sway and move and finally rise to float off like soap bubbles. . . . and eventually the whole air would be full of the down flying before the wind."

Modestly the writer claimed for himself that, as a field naturalist, he had gone no further than the safe shallows where the children paddle. Those, however, who are willing to

greatly enlivened since his connection with it—and in his books, one of which usually appears at about this season. This year's volume, "Neither Here Nor There" is his first book of prose. Ordinarily his fancy finds expression in verse as light, and as faultless in form as any of Praed or of Dobson. But this year he has turned to prose—perhaps finding the job of putting life into "Life" not wholly poetic. He philosophizes on topics as diverse as trouser-creases and Monism, doctrine, slashes masterfully at Mr. Edward J. O'Brien's system of indicating the merits of short stories, as Baedeker does of inns, with asterisks, and satirizes the current practice of writers who try to find substitutes for the word "said."

It may be a matter of taste. There are those who will prefer the old-time Oliver Herford, using the dearest of pencils to illustrate the most rhythmic of rhymes. Others may like him better in prose. But those who have known him best would most appreciate something like an anthology of Herfordisms, gathered, let us say, at the Players' Club. Only by the collection and preservation of the whimsicalities of the moment can the true Oliver be kept for those who have known him.

**Neither Here Nor There** By Oliver Herford. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.50.

By Oliver Herford, New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.50.

Oliver Herford holds a unique place in the intellectual life of New York. Easily its first wit and best known raconteur, he has attained that eminence which makes him at least the putative father of most of the good quips and jests of the town. There is still a lively dissension among his critics and his admirers as to whether it was he, or some Roman wit of about the time of Vitellius, who rounded out his approval of the honey served at a banquet with the serious proposition that he intended himself, sometime, to keep a bee. For myself I have always found a cheerful satisfaction in Herford's response over the telephone to Brander Matthews who had just announced his purpose of sailing for Europe on the "Celtic"—pronouncing it Keltic, as be seemed a literary man and a "high brow." "Oh, don't say Keltic, Brander," besought Herford. "If you do, you'll have a hard sea all the way over!"

Anyone who can be witty over the telephone possesses a rare mentality. Mr. Herford manifests this quality in his daily conversation, in his vocation as associate editor of "Life"—a periodical, by the way, which has been

**Fenway Stationery Shop** 106 Mass. Ave. BOSTON GREETING CARDS BOOK MARKERS

**Genealogy** Are You Interested in Your Ancestry? Our Free Catalogue of FAMILY & TOWN HISTORIES (145 pages) will be sent you on receipt of 5 cents for cost of mailing. Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Mass.

**"Say it with flowers"** Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada. 124 Tremont St., Boston Tel. Beach 6900

## Gissing—The Romantic

**George Gissing: An Appreciation** By Miss Yates. London: George G. Harrap & Co., Ltd. 1922. 10s. 6d.

Miss Yates has presented, in small compass, a sound and adequate survey of the whole field of George Gissing's work, illustrating her argument with frequent and apt quotation. She writes as one who loves her subject "this side idolatry"; that is to say, she is at once sympathetic and discriminating, and there is little exception to be taken to her main conclusions. Perhaps, however, she does not enter quite as fully as might be wished into what, for a critic of Gissing, should be one of the most interesting problems. Why, with a few notable exceptions, did the literary essays of a writer fundamentally romantic take the form of realism? For, in spite of his classical lore and his classical lucidity of style, Gissing was, in the last analysis, a romantic. His intensest gaze was always fixed on things afar; living in town, he thought longingly of the country; in the twentieth century, he dreamed of the great days of Greece and Rome, seeing them through that golden haze, which is the atmosphere of romance. Yet for the scene of his novels he chose almost always the London of his own time, under aspects which were to himself least congenial. That he wrote novels at all was probably due to economic accident; had his circumstances been other than they were, he would have given himself to travel and study, written more such books as "By the Ionian Sea," and won a place beside Walter Pater as a master of interpretative criticism. But given his necessity to write fiction, and given his tastes and temperament, it might have been reasonably supposed that his themes would have been drawn from those times and lands where his imagination most happily dwelt. That this was not the case, and that his one excursion into historical fiction was among his less successful efforts was due to the fact, pointed out by Miss Yates, that "his genius was receptive rather than creative," and further, that it was peculiarly self-centered. In all his outstanding books there is a strong element of autobiography. He lacked the vigor of invention to walk with certain steps beyond the bounds of actual experience; and his experience was unusually narrow. Here, then, is the explanation of the paradoxical contrast between his tastes and his choice of subject, and the reason why, fine artist though he was, he does not quite rank with those masters who have been able to approach their work with that zest of which, according to Gissing's own admirable definition, art should be the "satisfying and abiding expression."

The Dictionary of the Egyptian Language, begun a quarter of a century ago, will be completed, barring another war, in 1928. There will be approximately 2000 folio pages of type and 5000 folio pages of "autographs" or "citations." It has an even hundred years ago that a Frenchman deciphered some of the Egyptian hieroglyphics. Since then Egyptology has flourished, though obscurely. The dictionary will mark a new epoch. About three-fourths of the text is already in type.

**"Say it with flowers"** A.W. ARENDORFF Florist 3 STORES 1193 Broadway 325 Fifth Ave. and at Hotel Astor NEW YORK CITY

**Everything Between Covers** AT THE OLD CORNER BOOK STORE 27-29 Bromfield St., Boston Tel. Main 7070

**Christmas Gifts** Not Likely To Be Duplicated The Farnham Adjustable Reading Stand

This combination adjustable pedestal with swivel top and the Farnham Adjustable Bookholder is sturdy built and will hold in reading position anything from a newspaper to a large Bible Concordance. \$16.75 The Farnham Adjustable Bookholders are made of solid black walnut, hand rubbed. Their adjustable features offer the reader the most comfortable and hygienic reading position for the eyes. 14 comes without pedestal for table use—\$3.00. Prices f. o. b. Minneapolis. The Helen Farnham Company Potent Adjustable Bookholders 917 Tribune Annex, Minneapolis, Minn.

## Essays of Delicate Charm

**Robin Hood's Barn** By Margaret New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.

It is a felicitous thing for American literature that someone has time to spend with gardens in which grow "Canterbury bells in whose great dusky cups the pollen-laden clappers lie so lightly." Time to spend with a personality named Solomon whose garments "gave forth a flash of the imperial scarlet from breast, from crested head-dress and from flaunting train" who, "more terrible than an army with banners, had come among us and seized upon his kingdom with a predatory clutch." To recall a humorous encounter with Twachtman, the painter, at the end of a long walk through bayberry and bracken and out upon a beach lying between red cliffs, where a person who looked like the goat-god Pan, who was wayward and arrogant and had a grotesque face and the appearance of having a shaggy pelt, dropped down unexpectedly beside a young person who thought she could paint, delivered a vigorous object lesson on his art and then commanded, "Now run home, youngster, and tell your mother I will teach you how to paint."

These things and a thousand other deliciously similar ones, at the end of the admirably printed pages of Margaret Emerson Bailey's new book of essays, "Robin Hood's Barn." Charming illustrations, the best work he has yet done, are by Whitman Bailey. A white house on the edge of a salt marsh, part which a thinking sapphire river runs at Toulissie Mass., is the geographical background for the writing of the book. The house is a sort of enchanted tower of observation of life and manners, of Giant Spencer sweet peas that are "great butterflies alight on the vines," and "German iris with pennants abutting out of saffron into lavender, then deepening into purple and maroon." And, sitting in this milieu, a writer of genuine insight whose observative power attires itself and its surroundings in remarkable and delicate vestments.

Within a fortnight a wintry minded critic has said that writing beautifully has gone out of fashion. Either he did not know of "Robin Hood's Barn," in which case misfortune is with him, or else his viewpoint is permanently warped. That he may have based his chill assertion on the mass of rubbish which proceeds from the presses with such needless prodigality is thinkable, but a critical judgment, tired by rubbish, should be the more sensitive to the soft gleam of occasional jewels. In Miss Bailey's essays there is that certain lifting, ecstasy attainable only for the writer who finds in simple things the patterned charm that exacts allegiance and tribute. There is music and rhythm in the setting down of a multitude of reactions to things which surround many persons and to which those many persons pay too often the ignoble tribute of neglect. One book like "Robin Hood's Barn" is worth dozens of the usual novels of our time. One need but read one chapter to feel that he has emerged suddenly, by grateful miracle, into Elysium. Then, of course, he reads them all. J. M. C.

## The Archway Bookstore

20 Franklin Street Only one door from Washington Street. We carry at all times a most complete stock of standard and current books.

## Gift Books

for children and adults is unusually attractive. Call and get our new catalogue of 2000 bargains

**DeWolfe & Fiske Co.** 20 Franklin Street Boston Tel. Main 978

**WARD'S "Live A Day" BOOK** A FIVE YEAR COMPARATIVE DIARY EVERY page has space for five days—not five consecutive days, but corresponding days of the month for five years. This makes it invaluable for comparison and reference. The year is dated at the time of entry so that the day may be begun any day of any year and continued for five years thereafter. Made in seventy styles in different sizes, cloth and leather bindings, at prices ranging from ONE DOLLAR TO SEVEN DOLLARS AND A HALF.

**WARD'S** 97-99 FRANKLIN ST. Near Washington St.







## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**PUBLIC NOTICE**  
**CHANGE IN TIME OF HOLDING**  
**ANNUAL CERTIFICATE**  
**EXAMINATIONS**  
**BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS:** Examinations of  
candidates for certificates of qualification to  
serve as teachers and nurses in the public

These examinations have previously been held during the week beginning with the last Monday in January.

Circulars containing detailed information with respect to these examinations may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

THOMASTON D. APOLLONIO,  
Secretary, School Committee.

---

---

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

**SERVICE BUREAU**  
49 NORWAY ST. BOSTON

---

**PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS**

MANUSCRIPTS, all kinds, properly typed for publication: rates furnished. LILLIAN A. HART, 208 4th Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

---

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES**

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Boston, Mass.

and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass., Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subjects for the Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "God the Preserver of Man." Sunday School in the Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

**FLINT**

**THE MARTIN GROCERY CO**

Fancy and Staple Groceries

Sixth Ave. and Smith St. Phone 2469

**FREE DELIVERIES**

**Baldwin's**  
**MEN'S WEAR**

and LUGGAGE

825  
S. Saginaw  
Street

**PEER COAL COMPANY**

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal  
Softay and Gas Coke  
Selected Quality and Preparation

1901 S. Saginaw St. Phone 2469

**PRINTING**  
Service, Quality, Price  
**Smith Printing Company**  
424-426 Buckling Street

---

**GRAND RAPIDS**

---

 Unusually large  
selection of gift  
articles at 5.00  
and less.

---

**Foster Stevens & Co.**

Extensive Christmas  
Assortments for  
Your Selection.  
PAUL STEKETEE & SONS  
Economy Dye House

**CLEANING—DYEING—PRESSING  
REPAIRING**

We Do Accordion-Knife-Side and  
Box Pleating

Metz Building, 116 E. Fulton Street  
Phones Bell 2424; CIta. 4242

---

**CARR-HUTCHINS-ANDERSON Co.**

Hickey-Freeman Clothing

Holeproof Hosiery  
Lewis Underwear

---

**OTTE BROTHERS**  
**AMERICAN**  
**LAUNDRY**  
Energine Dry Cleaning  
RUG RENOVATING

**Friedman-Spring's**  
"Accommodatingly Yours"  
"THE GIFT STORE OF  
GRAND RAPIDS"  
**Herpolsheimer Co.**  
"Western Michigan's Greatest Store"  
QUALITY SERVICE COURTESY

SHAMPOOING      HAIRDRESSING  
GRAND RAPIDS HAIR BAZAAR  
MARCEL WAVING  
Citz. Phone 69654, Bell M 675  
908 The Gilbert      45 Monroe Avenue

---

      Herkner's  
WESTERN MICHIGAN  
LEADING JEWELERS  
114 N. Main St.      121 1/2 W. Main St.

**For Wyoming Park Property**  
SEE  
**S. H. WILSON & CO.**  
**Grand Rapids National Bank Bldg.**  
**Hannaford's**  
**NEW CAFETERIA**  
Gilbert Building  
9-11 Commerce Ave., and 45 Monroe St.  
**BEAUTIFUL NEW FUR COATS FOR**

Most attractive prices we've quoted in years.  
Compare and you'll buy here.  
**REASON & DOWS** 120 Monroe Ave.



## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## MICHIGAN

**GRAND RAPIDS—Continued**  
See Our New Arrivals in  
COATS FURS DRESSES MILLINERY



"Leaders of Fashion"

**JACKSON**  
**T. C. PENDLETON**  
Fresh Baked Goods. Fresh Roasted Peanuts.  
Christmas Candies.  
Canned Goods and Made Brand Products.  
200 Frances St., opposite Regent Theatre

**SHOES AND HOSIERY**  
**WALK-OVER**  
T. S. ROGERS CO., Rogers Bldg.

**ARTHUR PICKLES**  
136 E. Washington Street  
Plumbing and Heating  
BOTH PHONES

**MEDO BRAND**  
Butter and Eggs  
They Are the Best  
JACKSON FARM PRODUCE CO.

**BANK**  
**JACKSON STATE SAVINGS BANK**  
DRY CLEANING AND PRESSING  
J. R. ROBINSON & SON  
819 Greenwood Ave. Phone 1579-M  
MISS M. G. GORE  
Dress and house making. 536 W. Washington  
Ave. Bell 1069-J.

**KALAMAZOO**  
**KALAMAZOO CITY SAVINGS BANK**  
THREE DEPARTMENTS  
SAVINGS—COMMERCIAL—SAFE DEPOSIT  
Main at Portage Portage at Wash. Ave.

**BEAR IN MIND**  
that we carry a complete line of office supplies. Desk sets, pens, pencils, erasers, pens and fountain pens.  
We handle one of the finest lines of high grade stationery in the city.

**DOUBLEDAY BROS. & Co.**  
223-5 E. Main Street

1872 Our Golden Jubilee 1922

**J. R. Jones' Sons and Company**  
Kalamazoo, Mich.

**G. R. KINNEY CO., INC.**  
Shoes, Rubbers and Hosiery  
NOTHING HIGH PRICED  
818 North Burdick St.

**THE PARIS**  
Cleaners and Dyers  
SERVICE AND QUALITY  
222 W. Main Phone 137

**VICTROLAS PIANOS**  
**THE MUSIC SHOP, INC.**  
136 S. Burdick St.

**GILMORE BROS.**  
Complete stocks of medium and high-grade merchandise.  
Test them with trial order.

IT'S better to have your shoes repaired at the  
WHY SHOES WORKS than to wish you had.  
J. D. FRESHMAN, Prop.  
120 N. Burdick KALAMAZOO, MICH.  
Phone 1255

**YOU GET A top-notch in quality, and a  
rock-bottom in price by trading  
with**  
**HARRIS AND PRATT** PHONE No. 9

**HARDWARE**  
Leading Hardware Store Since 1845  
**THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLIN HDWE. CO.**  
Confectionery, Ice Creams  
100 N. BURDICK Phone 454

Furniture, Lamps and Novelties  
417 West Main  
**RIDDLE'S MEAT SHOP**  
Pay cash, carry and save 20% on your Meats  
210 W. Main

**LANSING**  
"The Heart of Lansing"

**THE MILLS**  
**DRY GOODS CO.**  
"The Store of Ideal Service"  
108-110 Washington Ave. South

**THE LEWIS SHOP**  
117 S. Washington Ave.

**STRATFORD CLOTHES**  
For Men and Young Men

**THE MAPES COMPANY**  
Men's and Boys' Wear  
"Ask any man in town"  
Established 1900

**Norton Hardware Co.**  
212 So. Washington Ave.  
"Mirror" Aluminum Ware.  
All kinds of Peninsula Paints—Finishes.

**NORTH SIDE ELECTRIC SHOP**  
CHAR. T. REED  
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES  
WIRING AND FIXTURES  
110 E. Franklin Avenue Bell 1127-J  
City 1910

**W. WALDRON**  
Furnaces Repaired  
Eavestrutting and Sheet Metal Work  
1006 W. St. Joe City 8140

**JOHN F. CROTTY**  
Bookseller and Stationer  
110 East Allegan St., Lansing, Michigan

**Rogers' Leather Goods Store**  
Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases  
Auto Tires Supplies Robes

**THE FENTONS**  
CORSET and BABY SHOP  
Correct Corsetry—Layette's Specialty  
TOTS—DOLLS  
114 West Allegan Street

**STRATTON BROTHERS CO., LTD.**  
Insurance and Surety Bonds  
Lansing, Michigan

## MICHIGAN

**LANSING—Continued**  
Sold in 104 Countries  
WALK-OVER  
SHOES  
EVERYWHERE  
**BURTON'S**  
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP  
218 S. Wash. Ave., Lansing

Lansing's Bank of Friendly Service

**CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK**  
Welcomes Your Business

**WOODWORTH'S**  
SHOES  
SINCE 1856

**E. J. PIERCE**  
Groceries  
BAKED GOODS  
12 Stores to Serve You

**DANCER BROGAN CO.**  
"Lansing's Leading Store"  
Gifts for Women Especially  
Wearing Apparel for Women, Misses,  
Children  
Piece Goods

**Parisian Shop**  
BLOUSES GOWNS  
4 ARCADE BUILDING

**LE CLEAR PHOTOGRAPH COMPANY**  
508-514 Capital National Bank Bldg.

**SAGINAW**  
**THE WM. BARIE**  
DRY GOODS CO.  
Dry Goods and Home Furnishings  
EXCLUSIVELY  
Modest Corsets, aluminizing Underwear,  
Tartan's Perforations.  
In business since 1860

**W. C. WIECHMANN**  
Department Store  
508-512 Genesee Avenue

**WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP**  
OWENS SHOE COMPANY  
Genesee at Baum

**Sobel Brothers**  
Ladies' Specialty Store  
800-802 Federal Avenue

**FRANK L. ROBINSON & CO.**  
THE JEWELRY SHOP  
182 So. Washington Avenue  
"GIFTS THAT LAST"

**Anna Buckles**  
MILLINERY AND BLOUSES

**NEW YORK**  
**FAR ROCKAWAY**  
COURTESY FOR ALL  
COURTEOUS REGARD FOR THE WANTS OF  
EVERY CUSTOMER IS THE RULE HERE.  
Bank of the Manhattan Company

**D. NACHT**  
UPHOLSTERER AND DEBATOR  
Central Ave. Phone: Far Rockaway 3034

**BROWER**  
THE JEWELER  
Merchandise and Repairing That Are Right  
Opposite Columbia Theatre. Tel. Far Rock. 5280

**WATKIN W. JONES, Inc.**  
Real Estate and Insurance Agency  
1919 Mott Avenue Tel. Far Rock. 17

**Beer's Market, Inc.**  
High Grade Meats, Poultry and Provisions  
1063 Cornaga Ave., Bet. Central and Broadway  
Tel. Far Rock. 3554 and 8190

**Thornell's Employment Agency**  
Branch Office, Central Ave., Cedarhurst  
Tel. Far Rock. 3554 and 8190

**S. CHAMBERLAIN**  
GOWNS  
Mott. Ave., Opp. Post Office. F. H. 0048

**BERGMAN**  
CENTRAL AVE. Tel. Far Rock. 645

**The Geo. Adams Lumber Co.**  
MILL WORK AND BUILDING MATERIAL  
Remous Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 274

**A. H. BROWER**  
THE SHOE STORE OF THE ROCKAWAYS  
254 Central Ave. Tel. 845 Far Rock.

**ALICE DUBRENE**  
STATIONERY GIFTS  
1048 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway

**LAWRENCE, L. I.**  
Telephone Far Rockaway 1343

**WISE**  
Exclusive Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker  
FURRIER  
High Class Dry Cleaning and Dyeing  
Lenox Building Central Avenue  
LAWRENCE, L. I.

**LAWRENCE—CEDARHURST PRESS**  
FINE JOB PRINTING  
Tel. F. R. 2111 Bayview Ave., Lawrence

**WOODMERE, L. I.**  
**KATZ BROS., PROPS.**  
Tailors and Furriers for Men and Women.  
Irving Pl., nr. Broadway. Tel. Woodmere 3286.

**NEW YORK CITY**  
**RESTAURANTS**  
Attractive Luncheon Places for Women  
VANITY FAIR, 4 West 40th Street  
Luncheon—Dinner 5:30-8 o'clock. \$1.25  
COLONIA, 319 8th Ave. (nr. 35th St.)  
VANITY FAIR, 3 East 34th Street

**De Old English**  
Restaurant  
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service  
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day  
NATHAN H. WEIL  
INSURANCE BROKER  
Prompt Service—Greater New York and Brooklyn.  
342 Madison Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6412

## NEW YORK

**NEW YORK CITY—Continued**  
**Pig and Whistle**  
In Ye Old Greenwich Village  
175 West 4th St.  
NEW YORK CITY  
Luncheon 12 to 2 o'clock. \$1.00  
Dinner 5:30 to 8 o'clock. \$1.50  
Closed on Sundays

**Watson & Co.**  
Est. 1837  
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry  
12 Maiden Lane Cortland 2630

**TEXAS**  
**BEAUMONT**  
THE  
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR  
SHIP CHANNEL

A World Oil Refining Center: one of  
the largest tonnage producing water-  
ways on South Atlantic and Gulf Coast;  
industrial sites available for immediate  
use; along the new Kansas City South-  
ern Belt Terminal. For further par-  
ticulars address:

**GILBERT AND HENNING**  
Gilbert Building

**NECHES CREAMERY CO.**  
Dairy Maid Ice Cream and Butter  
Phone 523

**MAKER OF HOME PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHS**  
Inquire about restoring old faded  
photographs to original brilliancy.  
Phone 1412

**MISS GRACE HAYES**  
Teacher and Instructor in shorthand, book-  
keeping and special Secretarial Courses.  
Kyle Bldg.

**T. V. SMELKER**  
INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE  
1412-1414 Gilbert Bldg.

**JOSEY-MILLER CO.**  
LIGHTNING PRESS  
Beaumont, Texas

**PIERCE GOODELL MUSIC CO.**  
PIANOS AND VICTROLAS  
618 Pearl Street

**ROSENTHAL'S**  
For Women's Wear  
Heilig Storage & Transfer Co.  
BEAUMONT, TEXAS

**E. SZAFIR & SON CO.**  
Stationers and Office Outfitters  
KIDD-RUSS TRUNK & BAG CO.  
See Our Christmas Gifts  
Heilig Hotel and Apartments  
BEAUMONT, TEXAS

**DALLAS**  
**TICHE-GOETTINGER CO.**  
The Shopping Center of Dallas

Announcing our complete readiness  
for the Holidays—and suggesting  
"Do Your Christmas Shopping Now"

**A. Harris & Company**  
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY  
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods  
Queen Quality Silks, Millinery, etc.  
We appreciate your business.

**AMERICAN**  
**TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.**  
MOVING IS OUR  
BUSINESS  
Always fresh, sweet and clean  
"ORIENTAL"

The laundry for the family. No marks on fat  
work or wearing apparel. Send us your best.  
Phone Y 6204

**Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Co.**  
Good Quality Home Furnishings  
Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies of  
Every Variety  
PRICES MOST MODERATE

**SANGER BROTHERS**  
A Large Retail Dry Goods House in the South  
Everything for personal wear of man, woman,  
child. Home furnishings, furniture, rugs,  
draperies. Prices that tell on goods that sell.

**LAKEVIEW LAUNDRY AND**  
**CLEANING CO.**  
J. W. SINGLER, Manager  
MASTERS DYERS AND CLEANERS  
We specialize in Family Laundry Dry Work  
Satisfaction Guaranteed on All Work  
Phone C-3161

**W. A. GREEN CO.**  
DEPARTMENT STORE  
We appreciate the patronage of The Christian  
Science Monitor readers.

**GOLD SMITH'S**  
ELM AND ERYA  
Authentic, distinctive fashions in "Smart Wear"  
for Women.  
We sincerely appreciate your patronage

**"A Short Flight to Economy"**  
**"VICTORY-WILSON, Inc."**  
SECOND FLOOR CLOTHES  
1618 S. Main Street  
DALLAS

**THE LANG'S NOVELTY SHOP**  
MOTIONS—Christmas cards, hand painting and  
needle work a specialty; orders can be filled on  
short notice. 5317 Rock Ave.  
PEARLS AND NOVELTIES RETHEADED  
for \$1.00.  
Returned promptly—Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
MISS IRENE CARRAGHER, 409 East Jefferson  
Ave. Call CH 2806.

**The Green Cleaning and Dyeing Co.**  
GUARANTEE QUALITY AND SERVICE  
Our Automobiles Carry the Service City Every  
Day—Phone—We Give Brown Trading Stamp.

**WETTER ELECTRIC CO.**  
ANTHONY ELECTRICAL  
Phone X-4053 1100 Jackson Street  
Telephone—CH 2478, CH 2908

**FLAG FLORAL COMPANY**  
Store and Green House  
326 WEST TENTH STREET  
"As Near As Your Telephone"

**QUALITY GROCERIES, MEATS AND POULTRY**  
Edgewood Store, Snyder Bros., Props.  
2132 Forest Ave. Phone—S. 1287, J. 0287

**FRANK E. HEAFER AGENCY**  
Complete Real Estate Service  
201 Southwestern Life Bldg.

**THOMAS CONFECTIONERY COMPANY**  
Candies—Lunches—Drinks  
1508 Elm Street 1100 Elm Street

**HAUPT'S GROCERY AND MARKET**  
Phone A-2106 3512 Knox Street  
FALL CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS  
**DREYFUSS & SON**  
QUALITY CLOTHES  
HURST BROS. COMPANY  
Main at Field

## TEXAS

**DALLAS—Continued**  
**JACK A. SCHLEY**  
PATENT ATTORNEY  
Patents Obtained for Inventors  
Trade Marks Registered  
RELIABLE SERVICE  
305-6 International Building DALLAS  
"THE PARTICULAR PRINTERS"  
Phone C 0700 623 E. Jefferson

**EL PASO**  
**ZELMAN INVESTMENT COMPANY**  
We are equipped for handling all legitimate  
Real Estate transactions. First Mortgage Loans,  
Rentals, Insurance. We represent High Class, Old  
Line Insurance Companies only. In all branches,  
JOB ZELMAN, J. Y. ROBERTSON (Notary Pub-  
lic), Suite 212 Trust Bldg., El Paso, Texas.

"121 Paces" store of individual shops  
WEARING APPAREL AND MILLINERY  
Exclusive Styles. Moderate Prices  
A Casual Welcome at Every Step  
WOMAN'S TOGGERY, Inc., 220 Mesa Ave.

**SHOE REPAIRING**  
First Grade Material and Workmanship  
Children's New Shoes  
PICKEL BROTHERS  
407 N. Oregon St. Phone M-459

**THE STOCKS L. O. L. STORE**  
(El Paso's large and modern retail food store)  
248  
THE STOCKS GROCETERIA  
There is one near you.

**PURE FOOD PRODUCTS AT RIGHT PRICES**  
THE GUARANTEE SHOE CO.  
LEADING BRANDS OF SHOES FOR  
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.  
508 Mesa Ave. Phone M-2222-2900

**SAVE YOUR PERIODICALS—Have them  
bound for your library; protect them from  
dust and wear. IDEAL PRINTING CO., Leo Par-  
mer, SERVICE PRINTERS, 107 N. Camp-  
bell St. Phone Main 6254.**

**AMERICAN TRUST AND**  
**SAVINGS BANK**  
Capital and Surplus \$300,000.00  
4% INTEREST PAID ON  
TIME DEPOSITS

**HURD'S CONFECTIONERY**  
Fine Candies, Light Lunches  
807 N. Oregon (Mills Bldg.) Phone M-523

**SHELDON JEWELRY CO.**  
Mills and Oregon Streets Phone M-1518

Books, Stationery, Office Supplies  
**EL PASO BOOK COMPANY**  
211 N. Oregon (Mills Bldg.) Phone M-563

**MOREHEAD'S LITTLE TAILOR SHOP**  
Tailors, Hatters and Cleaners  
411 Mesa Ave. Phone Main 61

**FT. WORTH**  
**INDIVIDUAL COMET** SANITARY  
Specialists on Finished Family Laundry  
No Marking on Garments or Linen  
PHONE L-5340

**LADD FURNITURE**  
**& CARPET CO.**  
Quality Good Prices Right  
704 Houston Street

**SEND IT TO**  
**MANNING'S**  
Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, Pressing  
400 West R Road Ave. Phone L 540, 541

**MESEROLE TOP WORKS**  
Automobile Tops, Glens in Curtains  
Seat Covers a Specialty  
Lamar 2903 405 Throckmorton St.

**L. A. BAKES CO.**  
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS  
DRAWING MATERIALS—BLUE PRINTING  
1009 Houston Street

**SANDEGARD'S SIXTEEN STORES**  
We run change accounts and deliver.  
Phone L 1508

**HOUSTON**  
"Most of the Best for the Price"

**HENKE AND PILLOT**  
GROCERS  
Milton and Congress

**LEVY BROS.**  
DRY GOODS CO.  
"For over a third of a century  
—An institution of service"

**Sakowitz Bros.**  
Outfitters for Men and Boys  
Main and Preston Ave.

**THE WARREN COMPANY, Inc.**  
Plumbing and Heating Contractors  
1214 McKinney Avenue  
Phone P. 163-1537

**LANDERS CO., Inc.**  
Men's and Boys' Clothings  
405 Main Street

A postcard request will bring you once each  
month a copy of our FASHION STORE NEWS.

**Tolay Bros Dry Goods Co.**  
411 Main Street, Houston, Texas  
Phone Preston 806—Preston 4501  
W. H. WARREN, President

**BARBER PLUMBING CO., Inc.**  
Plumbing, Heating, Gas Fitting and Sewerage.  
Office and Showroom, 908 San Jacinto St.  
HOUSTON, TEXAS

A Dividend-Paying Policy with the  
**AUTOMOBILE OWNERS**  
**INSURANCE ASSOCIATION**  
Means Reduced Rates for You  
DENNIS, Manager  
Union Bank Bldg. Preston 1928

**MASURY**  
For Permanence in PAINT.  
New and Used Auto Accessories.  
**JAMES BUTE COMPANY**  
Texas at Fannin Phone P-168

**Stowe & Stowe**  
Architects  
Carter Building  
Phone Preston 2786

**MILWAUKEE CAFE**  
"Good Things to Eat"  
We appreciate your patronage  
811-819 Main Street Phone Preston 4102, 5558

**Dealy Adey Elgin Co.**  
PRINTERS & MFG. STATIONERS  
BOOK BINDING  
211 Paulina Street

**INDIA AND SAVAGE TIRES**  
Phone: Preston 688-4276

**CURTIS COMPANY**  
AUTO SUPPLIES  
Corner Main and Folk

**FAMOUS FOR JEWELS**  
**L. LECHENGER**  
415 MAIN PHONE PR. 108

**OLIVER & COMPANY**  
INSURANCE  
of Every Kind  
Phone Preston 173 209-19 Bliss Building

## TEXAS

**HOUSTON—Continued**  
**STOWERS'**  
**FURNITURE**  
"Always QUALITY Fur-  
niture without extrava-  
gance."  
From the cheapest that is  
good to the best to be had.  
SEE IT FIRST AT STOWERS'

Complete Outfits  
on Easy Terms

**James Furniture Co.**  
PRICE, QUALITY & SERVICE.  
Capitol Ave. at Milan St.

**W. C. Munn Co.**  
will sell you anything for any mem-  
ber of the family or the home to an  
advantage to you.

**HARRIS-HAHO COMPANY**  
**HEART O' HOUSTON**  
Courtesy—Friendliness—Service  
Everything to Wear for Mother and  
Children

"PUT YOUR DUDS  
IN EUREKA SUDS"  
**EUREKA LAUNDRY**  
AND  
DYE WORKS  
610 Travis  
Pres 565 Pres 582

**Everitt-Buelow**  
**Company**  
Women Clothiers  
715 Main 717 M.

**CARL RIES CO.**  
Women's Wear and  
Millinery  
EXCLUSIVE APPAREL  
POPULAR PRICES  
910-12 Capitol Avenue

**The Q & S Florists**  
1012 Travis  
Phone Preston 5194

Banking with This Bank  
is Different  
**THE UNION**  
**NATIONAL BANK**  
Houston, Texas

Silks, Velvets, Woolens  
Also  
Hosiery and Silk Underwear  
**THE SILK SHOP, INC.**  
507 Main St. Preston 3246

**Hammorsmiths**  
303 MAIN—SHOES

**J. J. Sweeney Jewelry Co.**  
417-19 Main  
A good place to buy jewelry and  
kindred lines

**LEOPOLD & PRICE**  
The House of Kuppenheimer Clothes  
Houston, Texas

**SAN ANTONIO**  
**Deaton**  
COMPANY  
WOMEN'S WEAR  
2154 Alamo Plaza  
In L. Blythe, Mgr.

**Joske Bros. Co.**  
THE BIG STORE  
OVER 100 DEPARTMENTS  
"Everything for Everybody and Every Home"

**WAGNER AUTO TOP CO.**  
North Flores and Warren Streets  
AUTO TOPS, PAINTING, ETC.  
We Strive to Give Satisfaction  
W. E. BAYLEY, Mgr.  
J. Clyde Williams—Robert T. Gidley  
ARCHITECTS  
508-05 Moore Bldg. Crockett 744

For REAL ESTATE  
SEE  
**ASHBEL COOK**  
Travis 1875 822 Gunter Bldg.

"A SHORT FLIGHT TO ECONOMY"  
**VICTORY-WILSON, Inc.**  
Second Floor Clothiers  
512 1/2 E. Houston Street Uptown

**TEXAS AUTO PARTS CO.**  
Reflects the true spirit of Service.  
New and Used Auto Accessories.  
Crockett 8234 802 So. Flores Street

**FRASER TAILORING CO.**  
Members of the Rotary Club  
Fine Line of Imported Woolens  
J. W. FRASER  
101 West Commerce Street, Near the Bridge

"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"  
**THE DONNELLY CO.**  
807 East Houston Street  
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats

## TEXAS

**SAN ANTONIO—Continued**  
**STEVE B. PRICE, Prop.** Crockett 7201  
**SERVE-U-RITE**



## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## Rebecca Clarke Sees Rhythm as Next Field of Development

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

MANY philosophers have assured the world that progress is merely a comfortable illusion by which moralists and idealists unwittingly deceive themselves and others. Certainly, in the sense that the pessimistic philosopher uses these words, endless progress might well imply an attempt to put off perfection indefinitely by that sheer endlessness which purports total non-attainment. In unphilosophical language, it would be like trying to reach Scotland by traveling round and round the inner circle of the London Underground Railway. Since philosophers are notoriously disinclined to admit any perfection but that of their own reasoning, they may safely be left to go on assuring the world that two plus two do not amount to five.

When in 1792 Mary Wollstonecraft published her "Vindication of the Rights of Woman," Horace Walpole, with more prejudice than politeness, called her a "hyena in petticoats" and a "philosophizing serpent." Could Walpole have foreseen the Georgian age, with its women active in all the arts and learned professions, he might have abandoned the use of opprobrium as a bad and useless habit.

## Women Composers Few

Even the young ladies of Walpole's time submissively acquired a smattering of such polite accomplishments as painting in water color and music, but any real efficiency was promptly discouraged as "indelicate." Since then myriads of schoolgirls have learned something of the language of music without, for the most part, however, putting it to more real use than might an intelligent parrot under the same circumstances. Their less modest brothers centuries earlier mastered the art of blowing their own trumpets, and, what is more, blowing their own tunes. Women composers are still surprisingly scarce—scarce enough, in fact, to deserve every encouragement. Perhaps men composers, on the other hand, merit all the snubs they not infrequently get; for in England their ubiquity and industry are so formidable that even the most athletic critic cannot keep pace with their opus numbers.

When a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called to see Miss Rebecca Clarke, one of whose latest works, a trio for violin, cello, and piano, has just been performed in London, he found that she was not at all enthusiastic about being classified as a "woman composer."

"Art," she declared, "has nothing to do with the sex of the artist. I would sooner be regarded as a sixteenth-century composer than be judged as if there were one kind of musical art for men and another for women."

**Pupil of Stanford**

In reply to a question about her nationality and early studies Miss Clarke said: "Perhaps for the reason that I have spent a good deal of time in America many people are under the impression that I am an American. That is not true, however. I am British, and studied, as so many British composers have, with Sir Charles Villiers Stanford at the Royal College of Music in London. I have been influenced by many schools, of course; but in a certain sense one is influenced by everything one hears, don't you think? Yes, the viola is my instrument and for several years I had to earn my living by playing. In fact my first opus since my student days was the sonata for viola and piano which tied with a work by Ernest Bloch for the Coolidge Prize. As you know, the casting vote was in favor of Bloch, whom I admire immensely. To be candid, I think it would have been most unfortunate had he been given second place."

Parentetically it may be remarked that it was this incident which first brought Miss Clarke into prominence. Including Harold Bauer, the jury sat behind screens and were ignorant of the composers whose works were played to them. One who was present has described the blank astonishment seen on the jurors' faces when they learned that of the two works chosen one was written by a woman—Miss Clarke has twice won a second prize in this competition, and it is pleasant to learn that Mrs. Coolidge has commissioned her to write a sonata for cello and piano which will be played at the Pittsfield (Mass.) Festival in September, 1923.

## Works in Prospect

Questioned about future works, Miss Clarke said she had just finished a setting of Massfield's "The Seal Man" for baritone and piano. She drew attention to the interesting fact that this is a prose work of Massfield's and not a poem.

"No," she remarked, "I have not the slightest desire to write an opera. Although I have never thought of writing one, I agree with those who believe that the ballet offers a much better medium for the modern composer."

In view of the opinion expressed earlier in the conversation the interviewer proceeded, a little tentatively, to ask Miss Clarke what she thought of her fellow women composers. She at once expressed appreciation of the work she had heard of Dame Ethel Smyth and singled out as "charming" a string quartet by Germaine Tailleferre, a woman partner in the famous firm of the French "Six."

Speaking of the three S's, one learned that Miss Clarke has the greatest admiration for the genius of Stravinsky up to the period of "Le Sacre du Printemps." Of Scriabin and Schönberg she knows little, although just before the war she happened to be playing in the orchestra when the latter's "Six Pieces" were first produced at Queen's Hall, Schönberg

himself conducted and the brass, who heartily disliked the work, deliberately played wrong notes at the rehearsal, thinking that in such dissonance nothing could be detected. To their surprise, however, they found that not a single "mistake" passed unobserved by the composer. It was impossible to pull Schönberg's leg, so they submitted to the inevitable, if such a "Six Pieces" can be applied to music like the "Six Pieces."

Miss Clarke paid a warm tribute to the work of the younger Englishmen, Vaughan Williams, Holst, Goossens, and Bliss, and spoke with no less warmth of the remarkable talent of Leo Sowerby, a young American now studying in Rome. As has already been said, Bloch also is one of her big admirations. She is of the opinion that there are distinct signs of a reaction toward simplicity and that in rhythm lies the future development of music. "Color" has been overworked, and at present it seems impossible to carry harmonic development any further, she said.

## Mme. Matzenauer Talks of Gowns and Soprano Roles

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Dec. 7

SEVENTEEN gowns Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, the Metropolitan Opera singer, has had made for her under the direction of the French designer, Georges Marix. "A new costume for every one of my rôles," she explained, talking to her press representative, Miss Gretchen Dick, and me the other morning at her hotel. Miss Dick seemed to fancy I would not be interested in the dresses, for I had told her I always liked to talk about serious subjects at an interview. This, however, struck me as an important matter. I have always considered that prima donnas overdid, when it came to the clothes question. I thought perhaps Mme. Matzenauer might be doing something in the way of simplification. But no. I found that she has proceeded further toward elaborateness and gorgeousness than anybody else I ever heard of.

Now that I have heard her tell the artist's side of the matter, I do not believe that I care a great deal. And even if I had not heard her tell it, I might not be troubled so much by richly garbed heroines and heroines' rivals as I used to be. Only the night before I called on Mme. Matzenauer. I saw her on the Metropolitan Opera stage in "Tristan and Isolde," wearing in act one—the ship scene—the most unreasonable traveling suit that could be imagined, whether the period of the drama were the Middle Ages or any other time. Nor was I in the least in the incongruity of the situation in the least. There stood Isolde on the deck of the vessel, glittering arrayed, long train, high heels and gold crown, fit for figuring in a royal ceremonial within doors; not at all rightly clad against driving breezes and dashing spray. But it was Isolde, so much a heavy voice, to be sure; Isolde, nevertheless, of the traditional ideal. What mattered, then, a little amplitude



Miss Rebecca Clarke

or sumptuousness more or less of robe?

"I have an entirely fresh stage wardrobe," said Mme. Matzenauer, "and some of the gowns are decorated in great detail; particularly two of the four for the rôle of Amneris in 'Aida.' Peacock feathers are the decoration of my costume in act one. Cloth of gold is the fabric of the costume for the triumphant scene of act two. For the Nile scene I am dressed in white and veiled. For the last act my dress is colored in purples. The crown you saw me have on in the first act of 'Tristan and Isolde' is a copy of one actually used in medieval times. My head-dress in 'Samson and Delilah' is the authentic thing anciently worn by the high priestess of Dagon."

Miss Dick here put in a remark about an exhibition of the costumes which Mme. Matzenauer lately held for some of her friends.

"Yes," said the singer. "I saw a model walk around in my gowns, and I was thrilled."

I should have been no interviewer of Mme. Matzenauer if, after the new topic of the dresses was disposed of, I had not brought up the old one of her singing both soprano and contralto parts in opera, and requested her to defend the procedure.

"Certain of my critics," observed she, "do not seem to take into consideration that the soprano rôles which I sing are confined to German opera. I never pretend to sing those of Italian opera. I sing the rôles of Isolde, Brünnhilde and Kundry, but I do not attempt those of Aida or Gioconda. I grant you that I am a contralto; but my voice has range enough to take care of certain Wagnerian soprano rôles, and why should I not sing them? There are those who seem to think that singing both high and low parts is something I took up after I came to the United States. But that is not so. I did in the opera houses of Strasbourg and Munich the very same tasks that I have done in the Metropolitan. As for the rôles of Isolde and Brünnhilde, Wagner, I am sure, had the idea of a dark voice, with a big middle register and low tones, when he wrote them. And the middle register is what you build on. A dramatic voice means a mezzo-soprano with a big range."

I hardly ever met an opera singer who did not speak of some work which is neglected in the United States and who did not express a desire to see it introduced into the American repertory. Mme. Matzenauer's work of this sort is Wagner's "Rienzi." "I believe it would go over, if tried in New York," said she. "It is much in the Italian vein; it is spectacular; it demands a fine and a large cast; and it requires a big stage."

## Songs and Dances of Old Spain

This is the first of a series of articles on Spanish dances

Copyright 1922 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

By DAVID SEQUEIRA

THE popular music of a people is an eloquent résumé of their history. Spain perhaps counts the largest number and greatest diversity of popular songs and dances of distinct character of rhythm and melody. All the emotions are represented in an infinity of modulations and in all degrees of popular sentiment—sadness, joy, the love of family and the hearth, and the burning ardor of the warrior brave and dauntless. Spanish popular songs in greater part come from widely separated regions of the peninsula, and many of them retain distinct traces of their ancient origin. Only by knowing the history of Spain and the radical changes she has had forced upon her from her earliest days, by knowing the chief characteristics of the Iberians, the Phoenicians, the Greeks, Romans, Visigoths and Arabs, can we understand the Spanish character. From the Conquest of Granada, a national unity began to make itself manifest. So we find now that the customs and character of these ancient races are reflected in the modulations of the popular songs. The strange progressions of the Greeks, Arabs, Basques, Celts, etc., have been handed down from generation to generation, always carefully preserved and guarded.

Unfortunately, much that was of real value has been lost because of the inability of the people to write down and thus preserve the old harmonizations. There were no "maestros" who understood the value of these musical gems, hence they fell into the oblivion of the ages.

**The Jota**

One of the most beautiful of the folk dances which Spain possesses today is the Jota of Aragón. It was Mantegazza, I believe, who when speaking of mimicry as an expression of the fancies and activities of the soul, said that joy is centrifugal, while sorrow is centripetal. Thus the dance has become the most complete and perfect expression of joy. To

throw oneself into the dance is the spontaneous act of one who receives happy tidings of a joyous surprise. Following then the theory of Mantegazza, the "Jota Aragonesa" is the merriest of all the Spanish dances because its movement is the most centrifugal of them all. Even the Oriental dances and those of the "mediodia" (Midday, the term applied to the central part of Spain) do not require the radius of action which is necessary in order to dance well a good pair of "bailadores Aragoneses." In these other dances there is more elegance than joy, more grace than expansion, more languor than spontaneity. I concede, then, willingly, to all the popular dances all the beautiful qualities that may be desired—distinction, elegance, enchantment, grace—provided there be granted to the Jota the one quality that I claim for it—pure joy.

The Jota lacks somewhat in grace, for the arms are always open, the legs always separated, and the entire body is in continual motion, but it has other qualities that more than make up for this absence of grace. It is more frank, open and generous. It must possess something unusual when all the pot-pourris of popular airs are terminated with it. With the Jota are ended the serenades in many of the outside provinces as well as in Aragón. It is the obligatory finale of all the Zarzuelas (light operas), when the musician is in control.

## The Jotica

But it is not the Jota whose description I wish to give, but rather the "Jotica" of the pueblo, modest and simple, danced by the "Baturros" (a term applied to the peasants of that region) to the strumming of the guitars accompanied by the "matracas" (rattling) of the "quintos" of the place, musically mumbled by the "mozos" (young lads) as the merry "rau-rau" continues in the vivacious 3-8 rhythm. This scene may take place anywhere but most generally it will be found in the picturesque "Plaza del pueblo," or if it be winter, then most likely the "Patio de la posada" (the yard of the inn) will be the chosen spot. The "mozos" with the "cacherulas" (the brightly colored handkerchiefs which they tie about the head), the jacket open, the "alpargatas" (simple canvas sandals worn by the peasants) well tied, come up to the "mozos" (young maidens) and invite them to dance, each offering a hard and calloused hand, which is taken by a smaller one worn bright and well shined from the rough work of the washing places. Thus with hands clasped, the pair walk to the center of the circular space, where the "moza" separates from her partner giving a whirl under the arm of the "baturro." They now remain face to face, she with her arms akimbo, he raising and lowering the "faja" (a beautiful broad sash) with hands open while the players strum the preliminary chords of the Jota, gradually beginning to play it with the prongs over the strings of the "vihuelas."

Now it is done! The couples increase in number, snapping fingers or rattling the "pulgaritas" (miniature cymbals fastened to the thumbs).

**Wonderful Agility**

The girls dance with their arms down, covered to the elbow with the fringe of their shawls, the men with their legs flinging in the air with a wonderful agility, the "faja" half loosened by the strenuous movements of the dance. The couples are always separated until the first song is begun.

The strings of my guitar I will tell thee how many there are. One, two, three, four, five, and the bass. While this trivial ditty lasts, the pair will dance together. At its close the "moza" gives another whirl with admirable precision beneath the arch formed by her arm and that of her partner, and they continue dancing, now face to face. The animation increases as the dancing continues. The "mozos" go about substituting for one another opposite a girl, who continues without moment's rest with all who come before her.

Soon witty songs and improvisations begin, and all sit down languidly to hear the love songs and ballads. These continue until late at night, when there may be heard the last refrains:

I now bid farewell to thy portal  
I leave the sun to these walls  
In the evening it must depart  
But in the morning it returns.

This is what they call in Aragón  
"Una maja e jota."

**Arthur OGLESBEE**  
Pianist  
COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF MUSIC  
509 South Wabash, Chicago  
Telephone Harrison 9390

**CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS**  
15 Assorted Greeting Cards, retail value \$1.05, our price to you \$1.10, sent on approval with return postage enclosed if not satisfactory.

**BERTHA STUDIOS**  
986 Longmeadow Street, Longmeadow, Mass.

**CHRISTMAS MONEY**  
Presented in our "Grandfather's Wallet" Bill Folder will please your friends. Made of heavy chamois paper, printed in colors. Send one dollar for five. 15 cents each in quantities.

**THE MARTIN COMPANY**  
Marshall Building Cleveland, Ohio

**Metropolitan Art and Auction Galleries**  
46-47 WEST 57TH STREET  
NEW YORK CITY  
Auctioneers-Appraisers  
Estates Appraised for Inheritance Tax, etc., etc.  
Sold at Public Auction  
S. G. RAINS, Auctioneer

**NEW SACRED SONGS**  
By W. B. OLDS, Composer of  
"I Cannot Always Trace the Way"  
Five beautiful songs whose charming harmony make them appropriate for all occasions. Only a hint at their message can be gained from the verse below.

**"DIVINE LOVE"**  
Dancing love, the fountain flows  
From which the living waters flow;  
It meets our need and gives us hope  
That greater blessings we may know.

**SPECIAL OFFER**  
"Divine Love," "God Is Love," "A Little While," "Ye Shall Know the Truth," "Sent His Word and Healed Them," and "I Cannot Always Trace the Way." Published for high or low voice. List price 50c per copy. All six will be mailed postpaid for \$2.00, or any four for \$1.40. Enclose money order, check or draft.

**Gamble Hinged Music Co.**  
(The Home of Hinged Music)  
67 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.  
A complete line of Sacred Songs carried in stock.

## Methods and Modes in Singing - Discussed by Lucien Fugère

Paris, Nov. 10  
Special Correspondence

SINGING in his accustomed rôle at the Opéra-Comique, appearing in concert, teaching his delicate art to others, Lucien Fugère at the age of 78 continues an uninterrupted career of over half a century.

When he was not in rehearsal, he would be glad to meet an American; so came the word to the fortunate interviewer, who a few days later walked the windy length of an avenue on a sloping side of Montmartre to his home.

There was a moment's wait in a salon characteristically French, decorated with photographs, paintings and a bust of the singer, all in make-up so varying as to display his extraordinary versatility.

A voice gayly humming came from the hallway and then an opening door revealed the artist, leading a little girl by the hand.

"This is my great-granddaughter," Fugère said proudly, and added before he let the serious-faced child slip away, "There is 76 years' difference in our ages."

Fugère has the mobile face of the mime, expressive eyebrows, a short nose, a long upper lip and a large sensitive mouth which awakens in his audience whatever emotion he will. He was wearing a brown lounging jacket to which a peaked hood was unaccountably attached, and the usual felt slippers of French domesticity.

## Started as Sculptor

"You would know of my life, Mademoiselle?" he asked genially. "I started as a sculptor but singing was my métier. I made a successful début at the Ba Ta Clan in Paris in 1870 and have been singing ever since. I am old, but one talks at 80, so why not sing?" and the artist, smiling serenely, continued. "I entered the war of 1870 and belovéd war songs to my comrades until I lost my voice. It was my old master, Raguenau, who won it back for me and taught me the secret that has given me a longer career than any other opera singer in France. Raguenau would say, 'Articulation is everything, the voice only secondary,' and in teaching me to articulate properly he restored my voice to me."

As though unable to resist longer the temptation to sing, Fugère demonstrated his point in a few phrases of one of his famous creations. In an instant he became Boniface of "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," his face illumined with an inexpressible tenderness as he sang "The Legend of the Sagebrush" in a clear sweet tone.

To the listener's loss the song ceased. "It is our long preparation of the consonants," he continued, "that gives the French singer his authority; the consonants make the timbre of the voice. It is said, you know, that the German singer bawls, the Italian coos and the French sings."

Fugère, whose rendering of a rôle is so modern as never to hint that he dates from an earlier school, said of the music and singers of today, "In my early days at the Opéra-Comique,

which is the house of the true French song, everyone sang well and the audience let us know if we didn't. All sang with a thorough knowledge of music, so that the matter was forgotten in submerging the personality in the rôle. In my student days we were sent to the Comique to study the actors. But today the music is very difficult, it requires practically the whole attention, it is not easy to forget that one is singing. Also the artists are in too great a hurry to become professional; they learn their rôles and that is all. In my effort to be modern I seek only to express the character. I study my part's walking about the room, blowing dust from the bric-a-brac, forgetting the mechanics," and to illustrate Fugère sang the entrance lines of the Father in "Louise" with perfect naturalness.

## Interpretation Stressed

The famous singer's face remained immobile when admiration was expressed for his exquisite singing in a lately heard concert which had brought the audience to their feet shouting, "Bis." "Yes, Mademoiselle," he said, "I have the honor of being one of the foremost artists of France." And then as though to show the reason for his success, he said: "The airs must be interpreted in concert singing; in the songs of Gluck, or Lully, intelligence and personality must collaborate to hold the attention of the public. It will not do to sing in this fashion," and he drolly imitated a concert singer casting an occasional envious glance from his sheet music to an imaginary audience.

The war did not interrupt Fugère's career, for he sang in the hospitals, whenever and wherever they had need of him.

When asked his plans for the season, he said, "I shall appear at Nice and Cannes during my month's congé and the following season at Monte Carlo."

Watching the face of this young-old artist who spoke with simplicity of his work, it seemed to the listener that Fugère is not only the epitome of French art but that he symbolizes the actor of all time; for in his face is the shadow of the Greek mask of tragedy, the pathos of the white-faced clown, the diablerie of the court fool, the blarney of that prizeval actor the faun, and, all the while his aristocracy brings a smile to the lips, the deeper emotions are stirred.

Studio of the  
DRAMATIC ARTS

Dramatic and Experimental Training  
**GLENN ALLEN RUSS**  
of Stanford University  
Fupil of Lee Emerson Baggett  
Studio hours: 2:30 to 5:30, Tuesday, Friday  
1410 Bellevue Ave., Burlingame, California

## MISS J. R. CATHCART

Piano Instruction, Elementary Harmonic  
French Diction  
Studio 3-B, 27 W. 57th St.  
NEW YORK  
Telephone Plaza 5839

## PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

of Los Angeles, Calif.  
Founded by W. A. Clark, Jr.  
**Walter Henry Rothwell**  
CONDUCTOR

14 Friday afternoon symphony concert.  
14 Saturday evening symphony concert.  
12 Sunday afternoon popular concert.

## SYMPHONY HALL

TOMORROW, Dec. 10, at 3:30  
THE GREAT RUSSIAN SINGER  
**CHALIAPIN**  
Seats—\$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00 (Plus Tax)

1ST MONDAY CONCERT  
Dec. 11, at 3:15  
**Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA**

PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor  
Program—BRAHMS—1st Symphony;  
RAUBAUD—"Procession Nocturne"; LISZT—  
Concerto, E flat; CHABRIER, "Españole."  
Soloist: ERNEST SCHELLING, Piano  
Tickets—\$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 (No Tax)  
Thurs. Eve., Dec. 14, at 8:15

**Harvard Glee Club**  
Dr. J. DAVISON, Director  
Soloist—  
Louise Homer  
Seats—\$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00 (No Tax)

**Handel and Haydn SOCIETY**  
EMIL MOLLENHAUER, Conductor  
Chorus of 400—Orchestra—Soloists  
Sun. M., Dec. 17  
Mon. Eve., Dec. 18  
Messiah  
ETHEL HAYDEN ARTHUR HARRIS  
CHARLOTTE F. ROZ  
Seats—\$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00 (No Tax)

**The Christian Science Benevolent Association SANATORIUM**  
910 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass.

A temporary home for those under Christian Science treatment and a resort where Christian Scientists may go and recruit. Staff of nurses and attendants available when this assistance is needed.

Address correspondence regarding admission and requests for application blanks to:

**TRUSTEES' OFFICE, 99 Fal-mouth Street, Boston 17, Mass.**



Mme. Margarete Matzenauer

Mme. Margarete Matzenauer



## THE HOME FORUM

## Going Back to "Noto"

HOW like bits of drama some book experiences are to quiet sit-by-the-fire people! Just as the film flashes an introductory glimpse of the present—an old daggerreotype unearthed from a hair trunk, a draught from an old oaken bucket, a record placed on the Victrola by a heedless young thing, while an old man gazes into the embers, and—back goes the reel to once-upon-a-time for somebody. So with the gentle reader.

The newspaper showed, under Biography, a quite prosaic announcement of a book about a learned gentleman. Now Percival Lowell himself, astronomer, scientist, member of a distinguished family, had never been more to me than a name to which I had paid formal respect; but shadowed forth in the background, shimmering through the cold print and finally obliterating it altogether, was he who had loved and wandered after Noto—Ah, that was different! Back went the reel to a dismal slushy day in New England, when a tired schoolgirl, rebellious against what seemed a dun waste of commonplace, dropped into a seat at the local Public Library table, and came upon a magazine left open at a title so alluring that to this day the charm has not vanished.

Noto! He who discovered it and brought it to the heart of us said, "I liked its vowel color. I liked its consonant form, the liquid n and the decisive t." Well, so did I like it—so would anyone, with a right eye and ear. And then "An Unexplored Corner"—the mystery, and a corner—nothing so vast as to be overwhelming, but just subtly beckoning. And of Japan! I always thought the name Japan a spell in itself—lacquer and bronze; light bridges spanning clear waters; reflections; twisted trunk and pendant grace of wistaria; blur of plum blossoms; plume bough across a disc of the setting sun; black gorge and gleaming peak!

Ah, yes! muddy rubbers were forgotten for tripping sandals, and in Fanny's rainbowed rickshaw, I swung down the road taken by the lover of Noto and his Mountain-rice-field Lucky-younger-son of a Japanese guide, just at the beginning of the festival of the fifth moon. Was there ever such a time to go a-journeying? When the air was full of paper carp, floating in the breeze with such spontaneity they seemed to "turn the sky into an ocean, and Tokyo into a seabottom, with a rockery of roof." The seeker after Noto regretted having no companion on the journey, but I was glad, through and through, that there was no one to break the spell with his or her moods and views, to beckon this way, or to ban that way. Had there been that other "to divide the troubles and double the joys," then

they would have been just that much less, and we might never have had just such an account of it all.

I remembered the lover of Noto had said, "Unsuspected by us, that atmosphere of time tints everything. Few things but look lovelier seen down the vista of the years"; and so I went back to "Noto" (through a library alcove) and dared the test. It was like insistently turning an exquisite profile to full view, and finding that the eyes answered and the brow fulfilled the promise of contour. Yes, the delicate humor, whimsicality,

every one was discussing it, and we young people were enthusiastic for the great event. We used to meet, discuss, and enjoy ourselves.

At that time a new type had just appeared in life and in literature; there was the new breath of nihilism among the young. I remember how at a large party, when professors and students were present, Turgenev's Fathers and Sons was read aloud, and Bazarov seemed to us to represent a strange type, something new, something which contained a promise for the future.

I was not a good student, always concentrating exclusively upon the subject which I liked. For instance,

## The Vision

O blessed be the touch of thought That marries moments from afar, That finds the thing it had not sought, And smells a spice no treasure bought, And learns what never sages taught, And sees this earth a dazzling star!

As in the sheen of a lamp unseen, The lamp of memory shrouded long, There sprang before me, sweet as song, The vision of a branch of bloom, A swaying branch of blossom scented; And in that gloom amid the gloom My heart was luminously tented.

—Laurence Binyon.

particle to the largest fragment of rock, in this great pile," said Darwin, "bears the stamp of having been subjected to organized arrangement. We feel surprised when travelers tell us of the vast dimensions of the Pyramids and other great ruins, but how utterly insignificant are the greatest of these when compared to these mountains of stone accumulated by the agency of various minute and tender animals. This is a wonder which does not at first strike the eye of the body, but, after reflection, the eye of reason."

An atoll was to an island as a comet to a star—a freak or sport in the gar-

## Immediately

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROBABLY one of the most persistent visitants mankind has to meet and overcome in daily work is procrastination. It comes in such a variety of disguises that often it is not recognized until betrayed through the results which it leaves behind as an unwelcome legacy to its victims. The writer has often observed a sign on the billboards in America which reads, "Eventually! Why not now?" indicating that some student of business conditions, prompted, perhaps, by sheer necessity to save his concern, and having recognized that a prominent hindrance to his commercial prosperity lies in the inability of his would-be customers to make up their minds to "do it now," is desirous of helping them to overcome their mental apathy.

The mesmerism of indecision has ever been at the root of a large proportion of our adverse human experiences; and in view of the fact that materialism has nothing really substantial and infallible upon which to base its structures, it is not surprising to find a diffidence on the part of mankind to intrust its various problems to its keepings. Through the teachings of Christian Science, however, Mrs. Eddy has given to the world a practical religion, and all who seek its aid are finding there a very speedy help, whatever may be their problem.

When mankind clearly understands that now is indeed the appointed time, that everything that can ever be done can be done now, and that everything that is needed to make harmony a conscious possession can be proved now, it at once recognizes that one of its worst foes is procrastination, and consequently refuses to permit this satellite of evil to prevent acquaintance with God and with man's true individual selfhood as an idea of God. The limited, finite human mind, so called, finding it quite impossible to comprehend infinity, falls into the error of attempting to divide it up, in belief, into seconds, minutes, days, and years, thus lowering the true standard, in order to hide, if possible, its own spiritual penury. It then endeavors to fool its victims by causing them to use these limited and limiting expressions, thus momentarily preventing them from gaining the true meaning of the infinite. The constant usage of these material terms tends to make it difficult for the student of ontology to

become acquainted with the exact understanding of infinite Life, Truth, and Love.

Now Christian Science shows us how to differentiate between human or finite thinking and the spiritual reflection of Mind, spiritual understanding, which in turn enables us to realize the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 468), "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." One of the many happy results of this uplifted thought is portrayed in the increased freedom and joy which comes into the consciousness of the student of Christian Science as he realizes there is no longer the necessity for any feeling of discouragement on account of what previously may have seemed, perhaps, a protracted demonstration. He is now quite ready to go through with the problem, knowing the end is assured.

The human mind, so called, is ever on the lookout for an excuse for its failures, since it never succeeds in achieving anything of true and lasting value. It endeavors to take cover in such utterances as, "Wait until next time," or, "I had not enough time to do it," and, so, it artfully delays its discovery of itself as a "Har, and the father of it" by thus asking for judgment on the morrow, which, of course, never arrives. The Bible tells us that "immediately" the sufferer was made whole when the Master spoke the Word; and the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes on page 411 of Science and Health, "If Spirit or the power of divine Love bear witness to the truth, this is the ultimatum, the scientific way, and the healing is instantaneous."

When our beloved Master extended his loving and inclusive invitation to the world, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," there was no reservation, but the promise of instant relief; no "just a few minutes" of waiting; for freedom was assured at once,—"And I will give you rest." What a wonderful feeling of happiness would envelop humanity again today if it would but see that Mrs. Eddy, through Christian Science, has once more made possible instantaneous healing and saving from sin by the power of ever present Love, so that all, from the least unto the greatest, may avail themselves of "this unspeakable gift" here and now!



Silver Birches

Copyright Herbert Pelton, London

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations, for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remaining copies of The Christian Science Monitor is as follows:

Up to 16 pages..... 1 cent  
" 24 "..... 2 cents  
" 32 "..... 3 cents

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

## NEWS OFFICES

ECUADOR: 21 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W. C. 2, London.  
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.  
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.  
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 312 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.  
PACIFIC COAST: Room 200, Merchants National Bank Building, Market and New Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.  
AUSTRALASIA: L. C. A. Buildings, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.  
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES  
New York, 21 East 40th St.  
Cleveland, 512 Bulky Bldg.  
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.  
Kansas City, 524 Commerce Bldg.  
San Francisco, Room 200, Merchants National Bank Bldg.  
Los Angeles, 619 Van Nuys Bldg.  
Seattle, 938 Empire Bldg.  
London, 21 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W. C. 2

Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Sole publishers of  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,  
OUR HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,  
LE HERAUD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.  
Printed in U. S. A.

rare fancy, warm sympathies, all were there, just as I remembered. That wistfulness of the twilight mood, nowhere more intuitive than in "the evensong of the rice fields" when their flooded dykes floated in "sunset illusion." From out the stealthily gathering shadows came the chorus of the frogs. "Strangely the sound fitted the hour with its like mysterious suggestion. As the twilight indefinite, it pervaded everything, yet was never anywhere. . . . Will-o'-the-Wisp of the ear, infatuating because forever illusive."

The unfeeling gentle response to those humanities "so cheap—and so dear," of the little maid at the inn who left, beside his tea, "the perfume of a presence, the sense that something exquisite had come and gone," of the genial host and all the rest of the kindly inn folk, crowding about the door, at the guest's departure, with the sweet Japanese farewell, "If it must be so." The rare humor that could miss a train and ponder over the experience thus: "Here was I the miserable victim of a punctuality my own people had fostered on a land only too happy without it! There was poetic justice in the situation after all." The figure of Noto as a charming woman and the traveler her ardent wooer was sustained throughout with such charming whimsicality and consistency—from the dedication to the closing lines, cadenced like the end of a song, "For the better part of place or person is the thought it leaves behind."

## Countess Tolstoy's Girlhood

My father and mother had a large family, and I was their second daughter. My father had, besides his government posts, a very large medical practice and often overworked. He tried to give us the best education and surrounded us with all the comforts of life. My mother did the same, but she instilled into us the idea that, as we had no fortune at all, and the family was large, we must prepare ourselves in order to earn our own livings. Besides learning our own lessons we had to teach our younger brothers, do sewing, embroidering, and housekeeping, and later on prepare for the examination of a private teacher.

Our first governesses were German; we were taught French first by my mother, then by governesses, and later by the French lecturer of the university. We were taught the Russian language and science by university students. . . . Up to the time of the examinations we daughters were educated at home. At the age of sixteen I went in for the private teacher's examination at the Moscow University, taking Russian and French as my principal subjects. The examiners were the well-known professors, Tikhonravov, Ilovaiski, Davidov, Father Sergievski, and M. Paquaut. It was an interesting time. I was working with a friend, the daughter of the Inspector of the University, among intelligent professors and students. It was the beginning of the 'sixties, a time of intellectual ferment. The abolition of serfdom had just been announced;

I liked literature very much. I was carried away by Russian literature and read a great many books, getting the oldest books and manuscripts from the university library, beginning with chronicles and ending with the latest Russian writers. I was fascinated and surprised that the Russian tongue should have developed out of the feeble beginnings in monastic writings into the language of Pushkin. It was like the growth of a living creature.

In my youth Tolstoy's "Childhood" and Dickens' "David Copperfield" made the greatest impression on me. I copied out and learnt by heart passages in "Childhood" which I particularly liked. . . . When I finished "David Copperfield," I cried as though I were being separated from a close friend. I did not like studying history from the text-books; in mathematics I only liked algebra, and that, owing to a complete lack of mathematical gifts, I soon forgot.

I was successful in the university examinations; in both Russian and French I received the mark "excellent," and I was given a diploma of which I was very proud. Later, I remember, I was pleased at hearing Professor Tikhonravov praise my essay on "Music" to my husband; he added: "That is just the wife you need. She has a great flair for literature; in the examination her essay was the best of the year."

Soon after the examination I began writing a story, taking as the heroine myself and my sister Tanya, and calling her Natasha. Leo Tolstoy also called the heroine in his "War and Peace" Natasha. He read my story some time before our marriage and wrote of it in his diary: "What force of truth and simplicity." Before my marriage I burnt the story and also my diaries, written since my eleventh year, and other youthful writings, which I much regret.

Of music and drawing I learnt little; I did not have enough time, though throughout my life I have loved all the arts and have more than once returned to them, using the little leisure left to me from a life which, in my girlhood and particularly during my marriage, was always busy and hard-working.—Autobiography of Countess Tolstoy.

## Out of Doors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Outdoors, to me  
Is Art and Poetry.  
Music and Dancing;  
These four all rolled into one.

Outdoors is a Whistler water color  
Such as Battersea Bridge.

Outdoors is one  
Of Amy Lowell's cadenced rhymes,  
Colorful and tinkling.

Outdoors is Galli-Curci  
Warbling the aria from "Lucia."

Outdoors is like Pavlova,  
A rose petal floating in the air.

Such is the outdoors to me;  
Art, and Poetry,  
Music and Dancing.  
All blended together.

Do you wonder  
That I love it?  
Almira Richardson Wilcox.

THE silver birch lends a charm to the heath landscape that is more delicately beautiful than that supplied by any other tree, and it is a charm that holds its own throughout all the seasons of the year.

In spring the tiny unfolding leaves show a lace-like tracery against the blue sky and the stroller over the heath breathes the keen moorland air and looks forward to long sunny days.

In summer when the air is full of the scent of yellow gorse and purple heather, and the hum of bees, you can lie down in the young green bracken and enjoy the fresh, cool shade of the silver birchwoods. Just as lovely, too, are the woods in early winter when the last leaf has gone and the trunks of the silver birches gleam white against the dark ground, and the air is heavy with that indescribable smell of damp earth and leaves and bracken gone brown. Silver birches surely have many beautiful memories to their credit.

## The Strange Soil of an Atoll

The crusader who entered Jerusalem had no deeper feeling of realization of a long-cherished hope than I when my foot imprinted its mold in the glistening sand of the atoll of Niau. I stood in my track and scanned it, as Crusoe the first human mark other than his own he saw on his lonely island. Not with his dismay, but yet with a slight panic, a pleasant but alarmed perturbation, an awe at the wonder of the scene. . . .

Leaving the two merchants to continue their armed hunter, I stepped outside the store and struck off the road toward the center of the island, through fields of broken coral, mysterious in its oppositeness from all other terrestrial formations. There was no earth that one could see or feel, but a matted vegetation in spots. . . . The flora, though desperate in its poverty, was heartening in that it could survive at all. The lofty coconut palm, standing straight as a mast or curving in singular grace, grew luxuriantly—the ever-green banner of this giant fleet of anchored ships of stone. Through a hundred yards of this weird desert-jungle, I reached the lagoon which the inner margin of the great coral reef inclosed.

No lake that I have seen approached this mere in simple beauty, nor had artist's vision wrought a more startling, extravagant, yet perfect work of color. The lagoon of Niau was small enough to encompass with a glance from where I stood. I felt myself in an enchanted spot. Niau was not all wooded. For long stretches only the white coral lined the shores, with here and there the plummy palms refreshing the eyes—brilliant in contrast with the bare sheen of the coral, and softly rustling in the breeze. The water of the lagoon was palest blue, verging to green, clear almost as the pure air, and the beach shelved rapidly into depths. The beach was made up of tiny shells, tumbling into sand, billions and billions of them in the twenty miles about the lagoon. "Every single atom, from the least

den of the sea-gods. It was as if the designer had planned to set up, in the thousand miles of ocean through which the Dangerous Islands stretched, a whimsical cluster of shallower salt lakes, and so had bidden trillions of tiny beings to inclose them. For, after all, an atoll was but a lagoon surrounded by a reef of coral, or rather two reefs, for in the plan of the architect there was built a second reef for every atoll, and this outer barrier was sunken, as the one through which we had come, but yet took the brunt of the waves, and prevented them from washing away and destroying the inner and habitable reef on which I then sat.

This hidden shoal belted the beach regularly, so that it made a moat between the two; and yet in most atolls there was such an opening as that through which we had come, often a mere depression, sometimes a deep and wide mouth. One was forced to consider whether the architect had not taken man into his scheme, for without such an opening no people could reach the shore and lagoon. But the grievous fact was that in some atolls the minute workers had left no door and that man himself had torn one open with tools and explosives. Even once within the moat, our boat was in comparative safety only in the mildest weather, for the moat was studded with lumps and boulders of coral, and the most crafty guardianship was imperative to keep our craft whole.

If there had been an entry through the inner shore into the peaceful lagoon by which I lolled, then would anchorage and calm have been assured. So, of course, nature, had in some other atolls than Niau attended to this detail, and these I was to find more inhabited and more developed, for in some even schooners might seek the haven of the lake, and a fleet lie there in security.—Frederick O'Brien, in "Atolls of the Sun."

## Autographs at the Old Corner

A characteristic bit of Whittier's wit and courtesy peeps from the pages of a little autograph book, which bears the signatures of nearly all of the writers who frequented the Old Corner Bookstore, and was originally the property of a bright young woman who was for years identified with the publishing house. Some of the playful lines inserted there by well-known authors are worthy of quotation, as are the lines of Whittier, who wrote:

Ah, ladies! you love to levy a tax  
On my poor little paper-parcel of fame.  
Yet strange it seems that among  
You all  
No one was willing to take my name,  
To write and re-write, till the angels  
Pity her.

The wearful words,  
Thine truly,  
Whittier.

John G. Saxe had written:  
My autograph? 'Tis pleasant to reflect  
Although the thought may cost a  
single sigh)

That which a banker might with scorn  
reject  
Should have a value in a lady's eye!

In the round, clear hand of Wendell Phillips, are penned the words:

Peace if possible, Justice at any rate.

While on one page is inscribed:  
My dry old pen, alas! no moisture  
yields,  
And so I only write, yours,  
J. T. Fields.

And on the next page follow the lines:  
The force of "natur" will no farther  
go,  
And so I sign myself, yours,  
H. B. Stowe.

Aldrich's decorative handwriting follows that of Mrs. Stowe, and on Christmas, 1872, he writes:

"God Bless us every one!" says Tiny Tim;  
I can't do better than re-echo him.  
T. B. Aldrich.

And two years later, Bayard Taylor inscribes just underneath these lines:  
I'm content, today or any day,  
To stand below my old friend, T. B. A.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney adds on the next leaf:

The best things have been said before;  
Why should I make a couplet more?  
Or measure quick and clever strokes  
With such a crowd of "Real Folks"?

Almost every one of the hundred pages in the little book bears an autograph familiar in the world of letters, and on the final one a bit of masculine humor is succeeded by a playful feminine response:

A woman shall not have the last  
word,  
Samuel A. Drake.

But to me it has just occurred,  
This last line to take,—  
writes Lucy Larcom, at the very foot of the final leaf, making it quite impossible for any one to rob her of the feminine prerogative.

—Caroline Ticknor, in "Glimpses of Authors."

Dickens' Duration  
Dickens invented a world; he peopled it with men and women for our joy; and my confidence in the durability of his fame rests even on more than this; on the experience that, testing this genius by whatever standard a critic may, he has, by and by, to throw down his measure and admit that while Dickens was always a learner, out of his prodigality he could at any moment have knocked the critic over by creating a new world with new and electable lasting characters to take it in charge.—Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch.

Letting Go  
Shall I hold on with both hands to every paltry possession? All I have teaches me to trust the Creator for all I have not seen.—Emerson.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

Published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

THE original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth .....\$3.00

Orange sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper..... 3.00

Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper..... 3.50

Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition 4.00

Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00

Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper..... 6.00

Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper..... 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth .....\$4.50

Morocco, pocket edition..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth .....\$3.50

Morocco, pocket edition..... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent  
107 Falmouth Street  
Back Bay Station  
Boston, U. S. A.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### A Truly Notable Message

THE determination of President Harding, expressed in his message to Congress, to take vigorous steps for the more general enforcement of the Volstead Act, comes like a burst of sunshine on a dismal day. Coupled, as it happened to be in point of time, with the protest of the United States Government against the Turkish system of deportations, it put the national Administration squarely on the side of progressive moral sentiment in the

United States. That is an enviable position for any man, or group of men, desirous of maintaining or regaining political power. Historians may be challenged to produce a single instance in which a political cause which appealed to the moral sense of Americans has failed of ultimate triumph. Nor has the American electorate been in the habit of undoing the good things which have been accomplished by deliberate legislation. Revolutions do not go backward in the United States more than in other lands.

For that reason the group of persistent but benighted individuals in Congress who are striving to turn back the course of the Nation in destroying the plague of liquor, may well feel despair today. They have had against them all along the overwhelming majority of the people. They thought, or pretended to think, that many influential officials were covertly friendly to them, but that illusion will be rudely dispelled by the President's message. The declaration of the Chief Executive of the Nation will be binding on subordinate officials, and the pronouncement of Mr. Harding as the head of the Republican Party will fix the policy of that party.

The Christian Science Monitor has frequently pointed out that constitutional prohibition, though it came into being under a Democratic Administration, had been in no sense a party issue, nor the creation of either party. Eminent leaders in each party have been dry or wet as their personal convictions or proclivities impelled them. As many Republican as Democratic states ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, and the states which failed to ratify are states normally classed as doubtful. The national platforms of the two great parties leave little to choose between their utterances on the question of prohibition.

But it is quite evident that whatever may have been the position of the parties in the past, it is entirely within the power of their leaders to so maneuver as to create a sharp division on this issue in the future. The Monitor does not ascribe to the President any purpose other than to urge upon the Nation the necessary steps for making the enforcement of the law effective. But his action is clearly in accord with the maxim that he serves his party best who serves his country best. For just at the moment when the most powerful forces in the Democratic Party are manifesting a purpose of surrendering to the liquor power and making terms with the violators of the law, the President, the official leader of the Republican Party, by his ringing official pronouncement, allies himself and his party on the side of law enforcement and the protection of American youth against the saloon. When the adherents of the liquor power are pointing proudly to their success in electing a wet Governor and a wet Senator in New York on the Democratic ticket, and a wet Senator and potential presidential nominee in New Jersey, the President accepts the challenge and appeals to the Nation to support him and his party on the dry issue.

If the Democrats are sufficiently misled to accept this challenge, and base their appeal to the country in 1924 on their willingness to surrender to the liquor interests they will be given an opportunity to judge of the political power of the moral sentiment of the Nation.

As a concrete proposition for correcting the conditions relating to the enforcement of the prohibition law—which he properly says "savor of world-wide scandal"—the President purposes calling a conference of governors of the states. Out of such a conference, he says, "it is confidently expected will emerge a more adequate comprehension of the whole problem, and definite policies of national and state co-operation in enforcing the laws." He stands ready to urge a course of enforcement that shall challenge "the destructive force engaged in widespread violation, official corruption, and individual demoralization."

Most citizens will turn first to the President's words concerning prohibition, that being for the moment the public question most engaging attention. But it would be doing injustice to what is a really remarkable President's message if reference were not made to certain other recommendations. The appeal for a constitutional amendment which will give to Congress the power to regulate child labor is one that will arouse widespread approval and support. The proposition for the fuller co-ordination of rail, water, and motor transportation, though it may seem obvious and commonplace, is nevertheless the first recognition by a President of the part the perfected highway and the high-powered motor have taken in disorganizing the business of railroads. The suggestion of a constitutional limitation upon the issuance of tax-free securities will arouse only the regret that some earlier executive did not carry it to enactment years ago. The comments upon the difficulties confronting the American farmer are convincing, even though the recommendations for their correction may not go far enough to satisfy the "farm bloc" in Congress. But, after all, it is to be remembered that nearly all of the President's suggestions for legislation must be regarded as merely academic so far as the present Congress is concerned. With less than three months of life, and cumbered up with the subsidy bill, as well as appropriation measures, the present legislative body will probably not act on a single one of these recommendations.

Perhaps the least satisfactory, because the least frank, definite, and concrete, expressions in the message are those

relative to the attitude of the United States in its foreign relations. This subject the President sums up in this closing paragraph:

After all, there is less difference about the part this great Republic shall play in furthering peace and advancing humanity than in the manner of playing it. We ask no one to assume responsibility for us; we assume no responsibility which others must bear for themselves, unless nationality is hopelessly swallowed up in internationalism.

All that is made clear by this exceedingly restrained and cautious, not to say cryptic, utterance is that the American people must wait yet awhile to learn definitely what the foreign policy of their Government is to be. Perhaps today there are many who would prefer to take it from what the Administration told its representative at Lausanne to say to the Turks, than from the more vague explications in the President's message.

But in the main that message is one of the most notable to come from the White House in time of peace.

THE entire future of the National League of Women Voters is at issue in the proposal for the elimination of the welfare committees which is now under consideration by a commission appointed by the league.

On its face the plan appears to argue for efficiency through concentration of the energies of the 2,500,000 women in the organization upon a few improvements in governmental action, rather than scattering efforts upon half a dozen different phases of social reform. But there is an underlying question of far greater significance to the future of this great body of women citizens. In its inception the league took a stand for political purification, for training for citizenship, and for efficiency in government. When it was organized there were already a number of national women's organizations interested in social reforms. Indeed, the league encountered difficulties during the first few months of its existence due to the fact that these other organizations scented overlapping and interference with their special interests. This was met by the organization of the Joint Congressional Committee, which has brought together more than a dozen national women's organizations, including the League of Women Voters and representing 10,000,000 women. The committee acts as a clearing house for legislation in which these various groups are interested, and its activities at Washington have on more than one occasion been pointed to as constituting a forceful lobby.

Now the question arises, Which will the league put first? Will it stand for training in citizenship and efficiency in government, which have from the first been its predominant aim? Or will it continue to support legislation of various social types? The organization which is asking legislation of Congress or of the state law-making bodies is in a difficult position. Its representatives are loath to point to political mistakes of parties or of party leaders. For in order to secure its legislation, it must please both parties and party leaders. There comes a time when, consciously or unconsciously, it must put first its belief in government reforms or its belief in bills.

There are some leaders in the National League of Women Voters who declare that the organization has now reached this point. These women state that other organizations can safely be entrusted with pushing forward social legislation, but that these other organizations are not so ready to stand for the political reforms which the league was organized to promulgate. To many of those who have watched the growth of the league with faith in its aims and hope in its accomplishments there is no doubt of the issue. It is a clear-cut choice which must be made. Legislation or government—with far-reaching results depending upon the decision.

It is only at times of congestion or shortage, when the normal flow of the commodities necessary to the comfort and convenience of the public is checked, that the opportunity for profiteering presents itself. In time of war, as was so recently shown, this opportunity is greatest. Too many who had the chance became profiteers in those days, and new ways were devised, new tricks thought out, which made the predecessors of the ambitious profit-takers appear as novices in their chosen art. Just now, in the United States, the manipulator of coal supplies, be he shipper, distributor or peddler, is making the most of his chance to prey upon his neighbors. In nearly every city efforts are being made to curb him in his desire to take excessive profits because of the necessities of the poor and through the connivance, in some instances, of those who play into his hands.

It is openly charged in Boston, for instance, that jobbers in and distributors of coal have continued to hold back fuel which should have been delivered in fulfillment of orders long on their books, and have sold this to "wagon dealers," who have retailed it in small lots, at a greatly increased price. This is but another evidence of the selfish and greedy tendency, manifested whenever the opportunity is given, to take an unfair, if not an unlawful profit. It is inexcusable when this is made possible through the monopolization, by connivance, of the available stocks of food, clothing, fuel or other necessities, but it is reprehensible when cunningly resorted to by those who by the merest chance have become the beneficiaries of petty profiteering processes.

At the moment, despite the efforts of the people and their representatives, what might approach a nearly normal flow of coal and its substitutes into the bins and cellars of consumers, is checked, no longer at its source, but almost at its destination, by conscienceless profiteers. The temptation to profit unfairly at the expense of the public seems to outweigh the value the dealers should place upon an established patronage.

At the moment, despite the efforts of the people and their representatives, what might approach a nearly normal flow of coal and its substitutes into the bins and cellars of consumers, is checked, no longer at its source, but almost at its destination, by conscienceless profiteers. The temptation to profit unfairly at the expense of the public seems to outweigh the value the dealers should place upon an established patronage.

IN THE city of New York there is being discussed the possibility of limiting, by legislative enactment or by ordinance, the number of

pleasure cars and taxicabs which shall be permitted to operate in the streets. The problem caused by increasing congestion due to the larger number of motor vehicles used each year is one which every large city in the United States is facing. It is not improbable, if this annual increase continues, that traffic in the business sections of the cities will be so hindered as to bring it practically to a standstill. There is no longer any discussion as to whether or not something should be done. The effort now is to determine what must be done.

The chief contributing cause of the congestion in the business districts, undoubtedly, is the use, probably too general, of automobiles conveying individuals to and from their offices and stores, and shoppers on more or less necessary errands. As to the convenience and desirability of this means of traveling about the city there is no question, but its indulgence is the chief cause of the conditions that must be corrected. In Boston, as well as in most other cities, the streets are not laid out to accommodate the traffic that now demands an outlet. The widening of these thoroughfares is an undertaking which is too expensive to be considered.

The problem is no longer that of the pedestrian alone. Indeed, it is not improbable that his lot has been made somewhat less precarious because of the enforced slowing down of motor traffic in the centers of the cities. Unless a way is found to double-deck the streets, either by providing subways or elevated roadways, the only method of relief remaining would seem to be to place a definite limit upon the class of traffic which would be permitted to use the streets within certain prescribed areas. To fix these limitations without unnecessary hardship would be no easy task, and it will be only by courageous and impartial legislation, and by an unselfish co-operation on the part of the public generally, that the desired relief can be realized. The emergency exists now. It will become more acute unless a solution is found.

EASILY within the recollection of many people active in business and industrial affairs in the United States

today, an important change has been wrought in the system of trade apprenticeships and the methods of technical training in the important producing occupations. The change, judging from conditions in many of the trades, and in the industries generally, has not been for the best. The determination on the part of those who monopolize the building trades, for instance, appears to be to limit the number of apprentices to a point that will insure a continued scarcity of skilled workers and a consequent high wage schedule for the few who must be depended upon to do the work of many. If the inclination might be to admit the reasonableness of a policy which makes it possible for those engaged in an occupation to limit the number of those who might desire to enlist in the same activity, one would be compelled to concede that the effect on the public is not a desirable one. Building costs have been doubled and trebled in the larger cities of the United States, not by a scarcity of available labor, but by a scarcity of those who are able to qualify under the union labor rules which are enforced in the building trades. The benefit has been to a few at the expense of the many.

Skilled labor is entitled to a fair premium upon its services, but it is not entitled to this premium plus the bonus which it compels the public to pay because of the monopoly which Labor has created. Suppose in agriculture, which certainly may now be regarded as a highly skilled industry, it should be agreed among farmers who have been taught the approved theories of their occupation that none but those similarly trained should be permitted to engage in farming for hire. Suppose also that the railroad brotherhoods should adopt hard and fast rules limiting apprenticeships in their employment, avowedly for the purpose of bringing about a dearth of skilled workers and higher wage schedules for the elect.

It is contended, of course, that the wage-earners have themselves contributed to the shortage of highly skilled workers. In many important industries the whole tendency is toward specialization. In the manufacture of shoes, for instance, it is no longer necessary to "learn the trade," as that term is generally understood. Few of the younger generation engaged in the factories could go to a bench and "build" a pair of shoes. In the machine shops, foundries, and assembly plants there would be found few who could follow the process employed from point to point until the completed product was ready for delivery. The tendency is away from that thoroughness which formerly was attained only through the service of a long apprenticeship. The result is increased production, whether or not it has been to "keep the quality up."

But the demand now is for the skilled mechanic. This demand will become more and more insistent as the ranks of those who, from choice or necessity, have served their apprenticeship, are depleted. How is the need, imperative in a sense, to be met? If those who dictate the policies of the trade unions persist in closing their vocations to the recruits, the trades must be taught, logically, in special schools supported by the public or endowed privately. Many such schools now exist, and their number must be increased if the essential trades are to be filled. It is not important, at the moment, to determine what the status of these recruits will be, whether or not they will be recognized by the labor unions, or whether they must form an independent unit in opposition to the present monopolistic control. The important fact is that these trained artisans are needed in the essential industries, but perhaps nowhere more than in the building trades. It must be seen to that, when ready, places are made for them, despite the effort that will be made to make their employment distasteful and unprofitable.

### Traffic Problems in the Cities

### Legislation of Government

### The Apprentice Problem

### Profiteering in Necessities

## Editorial Notes

TRULY invigorating it is to see someone, the weight of whose opinion cannot be ignored, openly declaring in the press that American passenger business on the seven seas is not in danger because the passengers are denied alcoholic beverages. Such is the opinion which is voiced in no unmistakable terms by Capt. Ryland Drennan, veteran in command of the Pacific Mail steamship President Lincoln, in a San Francisco periodical. Captain Drennan is quoted in part thus:

These wonderful ships of ours need no alibis because liquor has been eliminated. . . . If there exists a person who is hesitating in choosing between a dry or wet ship before purchasing transportation, let him discuss the matter, as I have done frequently, with those who cross the Pacific at least once each year. . . . These men and travelers, the old dependables, now prefer our American ships. . . . America has the right kind of ships, the right kind of men to handle them, and all that is needed to visualize the exact conditions to the public, and we will build and maintain the greatest merchant marine in history.

Really, Americans need to be proud of the fact that their vessels are dry, not to bemoan that they are not wet. There is no doubt whatever that when it is thoroughly realized that no liquor can be obtained on American vessels, this will serve as a most effective advertisement to draw custom, and one more step will have been taken toward the final exposure of the great fallacy of liquor.

IT REALLY is no wonder that quite a strong plea should have been voiced, at a recent meeting of the Rowland Hill Memorial and Benevolent Fund at the Mansion House, London, for an early return of the penny postage in England. The fact was recalled that the new Postmaster-General had stated that he considered a return to penny postage would be a most desirable reform. Moreover, Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, secretary to the Post Office, declared at the meeting that, consistently with making the Post Office pay its own way, the plan at present was to bring back the old-time rate as soon as possible. That the present rate acts as a deterrent to some mail is unquestionable, and there seems little doubt that any possible loss of revenue arising from a lowering of the charge would be more than offset, now that the immediate stress of the war has passed, by restoring that sense of satisfaction which would inevitably be associated with such a step.

ITS scathing exposure of the intrigues and activities in South Africa of the Communist Party, which has been linked up with the Third International, constitutes by no means the least important part of the report of the Martial Law Commission recently issued in Pretoria. In this report considerable attention is given to the writings and sayings of the South African representative of the Third International, a D. Ivor Jones, who is declared to have stated, in a memorandum, that the South African natives "are ripe for the message of the Communist International." It may be recalled that a temporary coalition between the Nationalist and the Labor parties in South Africa has already been discussed, a meeting having actually been held in Johannesburg to inaugurate the United Labor Front movement. Little straws perhaps, but important indications of one of the far-reaching movements operating in the world today.

A DELIGHTFUL bit of hitherto unpublished verse by Robert Louis Stevenson has just come into the possession of the Stevenson Society of New York. It is a "thank you" poem of a couple of stanzas which was penned some thirty-four years ago on his yacht Casko, in acknowledgment of the kindness of his friend, François Donat, the Governor of the coral island of Fakarava, in the Low Archipelago, and was brought to America by three natives of Papeeti, Tahiti. The poem reads:

Threefold, my Donat, threefold dear thy gifts:  
Dear, firstly, being welcome in themselves,  
Next, for remembrance of enchanted isles,  
And, last and most, my Donat, being thine.

Blank verse, I know, in Gallic ears,  
A mighty senseless sound appears.  
Ah, Donat, I lack space and time  
To put thy kindness into rhyme.

A trifle, it is true, but fulfilling Robert Browning's standard:

Would you have your songs endure?  
Build them on the human heart!

As a result of a prize contest recently conducted by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, ten of the most famous historical trees of the State have been identified. These include the so-called "Scythe tree" at Waterloo; a black walnut tree at Amsterdam which was planted by Sir William Johnson almost 175 years ago; the Witenagomot tree, planted by a board of Indian commissioners near the confluence of the Tonahannock and the Hoosick rivers, and an elm under which Joseph Brant made the speech which has been called the masterpiece of Indian oratory. If more such contests were organized, possibly fewer historical facts, many of really very great interest, would be forgotten.

ONLY four wooden railway mail cars are now in use in America, it appears, the rest being either all steel, or constructed with an all-steel under-frame or of wood reinforced with steel. The disappearance of the all-wood car is due to a law passed in 1913 because of the great number of fatalities among postal clerks in railroad wrecks, a number which last year was reduced to two. This is, of course, a very small percentage in consideration of the fact that there are over 20,000 railway mail clerks at work every day. So long as there are still four such cars in operation, however, an avoidable risk is being taken.

APPEARANCE of the name of Richard Strauss on a program rendered in the Concerts Colonne, in Paris, marked the restoration of one more of those almost imperceptible links between the nations severed by the war. Little by little, post-war amenities will accomplish their important work.